

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

CHEST PROTECTORS AND VESTS

For Shielding the Lungs.

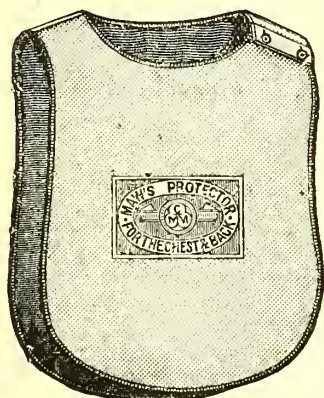


FIG. 3.
Double, for the Chest and Back.

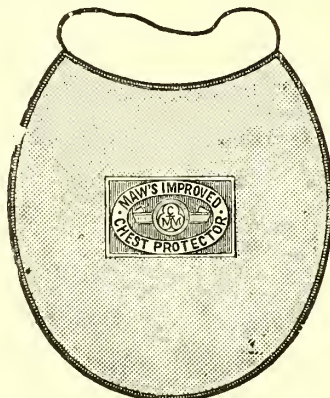


FIG. 4.
Single, Chest Protector.

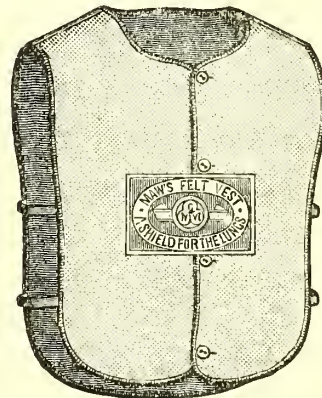


FIG. 5.
Vest, a Shield for the Lungs.

CHAMOIS AND FLANNEL.

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Fig. 3.	Plain or Perforated ... per doz.	19/	25/	31/	38/	46/
Fig. 4.	Plain or Perforated ... „	8/9	11/	13/	15/	19/
Fig. 5.	Perforated ... „	26/	33/	40/	49/	57/

FELT.—SCARLET, WHITE,

NATURAL UNDYED WOOL, OR ASSORTED.

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Fig. 3.	Double, best... per doz.	17/	22/	27/	33/	44/
	Ditto, second ... „	14/6	19/	23/	28/	37/
Fig. 4.	Single, best ... „	7/6	9/6	11/	14/	20/
	Ditto, second ... „	6/6	8/	9/6	12/	16/
Fig. 5.	Vests ... „	17/	22/	27/	33/	40/

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FERRIS & CO., *Bristol*
FOGGITT, *Thirsk*
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GREAVES & SON, *Chesterfield*
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., *Leeds*
HARRIS, P., & CO., *Birmingham*
HATRICK, W. & R., & CO., *Glasgow*
HOVENDEN & SONS, *London*

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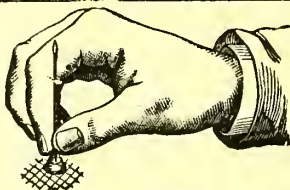
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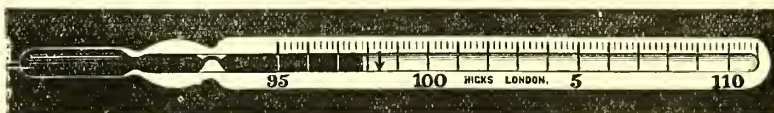
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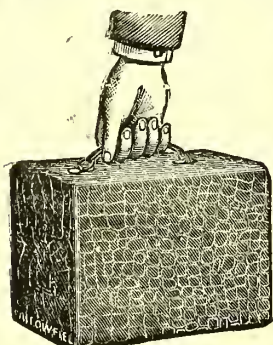
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Adipis lane	..	50 "

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Solut. calcii bisulphurati	..	40 parts.
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Ungt. simpl.	..	10 "

Cooling Ointment.

(Ung. Galeni.)

Adipis lane	..	20 parts.
Olei amygdal.	..	5 "
Aq. rose	..	25 "
Olei bergamot. gtt. v. with 50 % water.	..	
Adipis lane	..	15 parts.
Olei amygdal.	..	5 "
Aq. rose	..	30 "
Olei bergamot. gtt. v. with 60 % water.	..	
Adipis lane	..	15 parts.
Olei amygdal.	..	5 "
Aq. rose	..	15 "
Olei bergamot. gtt. v. with 42 % water.	..	

Ungt. refrigerans.

(Cooling Ointment.)

Adipis benzoinati	..	10 parts.
Adipis lane	..	20 "
Aq. rose	..	30 "
This may be used as Cold Cream.		

Zinc Ointment (10 %).

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Zinc. oxid.	..	5 "

Ungt. Refrigerans c. Aq. Calcis.

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As an Ointment for burns.

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Liq. plumbi subacet.	..	30 "

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Adipis lane	..	10 parts.
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In place of Zinc Ointment.

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Adipis lane	..	10 parts.
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Aq. rose	..	30 "

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VINOLIA**IMPORTANT NOTICES.****REDUCTION
IN PRICES**

We have reduced the Retail Price of Lait Vinolia from 7s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., and of "Vinolia" Pomade from 5s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The Wholesale Prices will be 41s. and 32s. per dozen respectively, subject to the usual discounts.

As we feel that these preparations reflect great credit on the firm, we have decided to forego the profits, and to supply the trade at cost prices, looking to recoup ourselves in other directions, as we think, considering the superiority of these articles, the public may be led by them to use the other "Vinolia" preparations as well.

We trust that in view of this reduction our friends will order good stocks of these lines, especially as the holiday season is approaching: more artistic or attractive gifts in the way of toilet requisites cannot be found.

If customers will give us particulars of any stocks of these they have on hand, bought at the old prices, we shall be pleased to allow them a rebate.

						LAIT VINOLIA.		POMADE.
						Each.		Each.
Full Prices	...	...	...	...	...	4s. 6d.	...	3s. 6d.
Minimum Cutting Prices	...	...	...	...	...	3s. 9d.	...	2s. 11d.
						Per Dozen.		Per Dozen.
Trade Prices (Subject to usual Discounts)	...	...	...	...	...	41s. 0d.	...	32s. 0d.

COAL TAR "VINOLIA" SOAP.**1s. a Box.**

Trade Price (Subject to usual Discounts) 9s. per dozen boxes.

Minimum Cutting Prices, 3½d. per Tablet; 10d. per box.

REDUCTION IN PERFUMES.

The price of the 1s. 9d. size "Vinolia" Perfumes is now 1s. 3d. per bottle.

"VINOLIA" EAU DE COLOGNE.

		No. 1, 2 ozs. Each.	No. 2, 4 ozs. Each.	No. 3, Small Wicker. Each.	No. 4, Medium Wicker Each.
Full Prices	...	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Minimum Cutting Prices	...	10½d.	1s. 7½d.	2s. 5½d.	4s. 10d.
		Per Dozen.	Per Dozen.	Per Dozen.	Per Dozen.
Trade Prices (Subject to usual Discounts)	...	9s. 6d.	17s. 3d.	27s. 3d.	55s. 0d.

No. 1 will be packed One Dozen in a Case, and No. 2 will be packed Half-Dozen in a Case.

LARGER SIZES OF DENTIFRICE.

"Vinolia" English and American Dentifrices can now be had in 4-ounce and 8-ounce finest hand-made Old English glass bottles, in addition to the other sizes, at the following prices:—

		AMERICAN.		ENGLISH.	
		4 ozs. Each.	8 ozs. Each.	4 ozs. Each.	8 ozs. Each.
Full Prices	...	4s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Minimum Cutting Prices	...	3s. 9d.	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
		Per Dozen.	Per Dozen.	Per Dozen.	Per Dozen.
Trade Prices (Subject to usual Discounts)	...	41s. 0d.	68s. 6d.	68s. 6d.	123s. 0d.

On Orders over £2 and under £5, 2½ % and Cash Discount 2½ % (5 % in all). Orders of £5 and upwards, 7½ % and Cash Discount 2½ % (10 % in all). Orders under £2 are nett.

BLONDEAU ET CIE., RYLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

SYPHONS & SELTZOGENES



Messrs. J. BARRE JOHNSTONE & CO., 20 Loftus St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.

SODAWATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON

81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

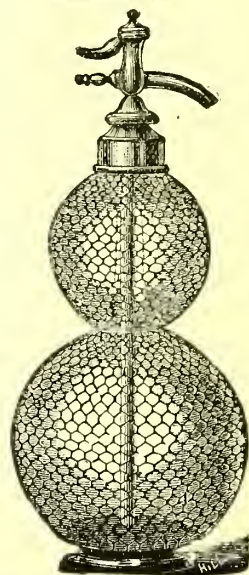
1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
6/-	6/8	7/6	8/6	10/5	16/- each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed.

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.

Messrs. NOYES BROS., 43 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria,
Agents for Victoria, South and West Australia, and Tasmania.



W. SUTTON & CO.,

76 CHISWELL STREET (late 10 Bow Churchyard), LONDON,

SOLE MAKERS OF THE

ORIGINAL BATEMAN'S DROPS & DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Druggists' Sundries, and Miscellaneous Articles.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.



A COMPLETE APPARATUS,
CAPABLE OF PRODUCING!

OVER

300 DOZ. BOTTLES

of Aerated Water per day,
at a minimum of cost,
from

£20.

SODA-WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE.
NO DANGER. NO MESS.
BOTTLES, SYPHONS,
Write for
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
Post Free upon Application.
BARNETT & FOSTER
NIAGARA WORKS,
26TH EAGLE WHARF ROAD,
LONDON, N.



LIST OF MASON'S EXTRACTS AND WINE ESSENCES.

EXTRACT OF	HERBS	LEMONINE
"	" DANDELION	CIDERINE
"	" SARSAPARILLA	HOREHOUNDINE
"	" HOPS	FOAMINE
"	" GINGER	WINTER EXTRACT
"	" GINGER ALE	

Mason's Wine Essences.

GINGER	SARSAPARILLA
RASPBERRY	LEMON SQUASH
COWSLIP	CHERRY
STRAWBERRY	PEPPERMINT
ORANGE	PORT
BLACK CURRANT	SHERRY
RED CURRANT	CLOVES
LEMON	ELDERBERRY
LIME FRUIT	DAMSON
JARGONELLE	RAISIN
QUININE	GOOSEBERRY
PINE APPLE	"WARMINE"

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

NEWBALL & MASON,
Manufacturing Chemists,
HYSON GREEN WORKS, NOTTINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

EUGENE GERAUT & CO.'S LATEST NEW PATENT SELTZOGENE

PATENT No. 18 305.

For the immediate Preparation of Seltzer Water, Eau de Vichy,
Soda Water, Sparkling Lemonade, Aërated Waters, &c.



Finding so many complaints through the screws of Seltzogenes getting worn and Customers not screwing taps on tight enough, E. G. & Co. have patented the above improvement in their Seltzogenes, which differs materially from the numerous kinds that have from time to time been introduced, there being no screwing required, thus the machines cannot easily get out of order.

In place of Screw on Tap, there is a Clip, which is easily fastened to the Seltzogene, any Child being able to Screw the little Key at Top, and making perfectly Air-tight the Apparatus.

**WEAR AND WORKING GUARANTEED.
NO MORE SCREWING REQUIRED. TAP
CANNOT GET CORRODED.**

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

SOLE ADDRESS—

**139 & 141 Farringdon Rd.,
LONDON, E.C.**

Gazogenes and Seltzogenes Repaired.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

Packing
Free.

INGRAM & ROYLE

Packing
Free.

LONDON—52 Farringdon St., E.C.

LIVERPOOL—19 South John Street.

VICHY

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

(STATE SPRINGS)

VICHY

ÆSCULAP, CARLSBAD, CARLSBAD SALTS, LA-BOURBOULE, ROSBACH, VALS, ETC., ETC.

NAME	Per Dozen		Original Packages				NAME	Per Dozen		Original Packages			
	Bots.	½ Bots.	Bottles	½ Bottles	50	50/-		Bots.	½ Bots.	Bottles	½ Bottles	50	50/-
Æsculap	15/-	12/-	25	30/-	50	50/-	Levico	—	15/-	—	—	—	—
Apollinaris	6/3	5/-	50	25/-	100	39/-	Pullna	12/-	8/-	40	36/-	40	25/-
Bourboule (La)	11/-	—	50	42/-	—	—	Reginaris	5/6	4/6	50	21/-	50	17/-
Carlsbad	12/-	—	50	46/-	—	—	Reisdorf	6/-	—	50	25/-	—	—
Condal	—	14/-	—	—	50	56/-	Rosbach	9/-	5/-	50	25/-	100	39/-
Contrexville	9/-	—	50	35/-	—	—	Royat	9/-	—	50	34/-	—	—
Flitwick	24/-	15/-	—	—	50	42/-	Rubinat	15/-	9/-	25	30/-	50	36/-
Franz-Josef	—	12/-	—	—	50	40/-	St. Galmier	6/-	—	50	22/-	—	—
Friedrichshaf	13/-	10/-	25	25/-	50	40/-	St. Marco	11/-	6/6	50	24/-	100	52/-
Gerolstein	5/-	4/-	50	20/-	50	15/-	Selters	6/-	4/6	50	24/-	50	17/-
Hunyadi-Janos	15/-	13/-	25	30/-	50	35/-	Vals	8/6	—	50	33/-	—	—
Johannis-Brannen	6/-	4/6	50	22/-	100	35/-	Vichy (State Springs)	8/6	7/6	50	33/-	50	29/-
Kronenquelle	10/-	—	50	40/-	—	—	"Celestins," "Grande-Grille," &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—

CARRIAGE PAID to any RAILWAY STATION in the UNITED KINGDOM.
DETAILED PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION.

**EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.**

ORANGE AND QUININE WINE, B.P.

In 26-oz. Bottles, 10/- per doz.

Prepared with HOWARDS' Sulphate of Quinine.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—"Messrs. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., of Bow, E., are putting on the market an orange-quinine wine in wine-quart bottles. It is made according to the British Pharmacopœia, and they have sent us a sample, which we have examined critically. The orange-wine from which the preparation is made is of a pale-brown colour, good orange odour, and contains 7 per cent. of soluble matter other than quinine. This is mainly sugar. Its alcoholic strength we find to be equal to 25 per cent. proof spirit, or 11·8 per cent. by weight of alcohol, so that it is of the higher standard recognised by the Pharmacopœia. The alkaloidal value of the wine is also satisfactory. Three ounces of it yielded 2·3 grains of ether-soluble alkaloid, equal to 2·7 grains of sulphate of quinine, and allowing for experimental loss and the usual cinchonidine content (not extractable by ether) it will be seen that the wine has obtained not only the pharmacopœial *quantum*, but that it has lost little of it by tannic precipitation."

HIGH CLASS SHERRY, B.P., for Pharmaceutical purposes and Drinking, 6/6 per gall., 16/- per doz.**EXTRA PALIDO SHERRY**, delicate Dry Wine, 7/3 per gall., 18/- per doz.**ORANGE WINE, GINGER WINE, S.V.R. B.P., S.V.R.** for Perfumery.**HALL'S COCA WINE**, from all the Wholesale Houses.**SAMPLES OF ANY OF THE ABOVE FREE.****STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E**

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES.**A. MILLAR & CO., DUBLIN; and 47 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

Or of H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, BRIXTON, S.W.

HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST (LIM.), LEEDS,

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

ORANGE WINE

Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

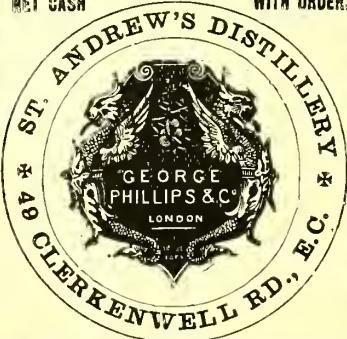
S^{0/56} V^{0/60} R
19/2 19/8

PERFECTLY PURE.

FIT FOR ANY PURPOSE.

PURE ORANGE WINE.

NET CASH WITH ORDER.

**S^{0/31} V^{0/64} M**

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

PURE GINGER WINE.**FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.****SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY.**Per doz. **42/-** Per doz. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH BLENDS. Per doz. **42/-** Per doz.

ARMBRECHT COCA WINE

ITS VIRTUES.

A powerful nerve stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers, assuages thirst, relieves nervous debility. Given with benefit in cases of opium and morphia habit.

THE ORIGINAL.—The leaves which we always employ are those of **Erythroxylon Coca**, Lamarck. We select them with the greatest care, and ensure by a thoroughly sound process of manufacture that Armbrecht Coca Wine is a true representation of the valuable properties of the drug.

THE FAVOURITE.—The composition of the "medium" wine, which has by far the largest sale of the six varieties, is *our secret*. We introduced this wine, at the suggestion of Dr. Spencer Wells, as a kind of compromise between Malaga, which was generally considered too sweet, and Burgundy, which found some objectors on the score of tartness of taste.

Please use this Order Form.

To Messrs. Armbrecht, Nelson & Co., Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.

Please send immediately on the receipt of this by _____

SPECIAL PRICE FOR GROSS LOTS	WHOLESALE.				RETAIL PRICE.		£	s.	d.
	Doz. Coca Wine	...	36/0	Imperial Pints	...	48/0 doz.			
	" Coca Burgundy	...	36/0	"	...	48/0 "			
	" Coca Malaga	...	36/0	"	...	48/0 "			
	" Coca Port	...	36/0	"	...	48/0 "			
	" Coca Sherry	...	36/0	"	...	48/0 "			
	" Coca Champagne	...	46/6	Quarts	...	56/0 "			
	" " "	...	26/6	Pints	...	33/0 "			
	" Coca Wine Extract	...	31/6	Bottles	...	42/0 "			
	" " "	...	49/6	"	...	68/0 "			
	" Coca Lozenges	...	13/6	Box	...	18/0 "			
	" " "	...	22/6	Tin	...	30/0 "			

PAMPHLETS FOR DISTRIBUTION—NO CHARGE.

IF ORDER BE SENT TO US DIRECT, and REMITTANCE ENCLOSED, we offer a discount of 2½ per cent. single dozen, net less; and 5 per cent. on 3-dozen lots, Carriage Paid England and Wales, and Half Scotland and Ireland.

Name _____

Address _____

EXPORT ORDERS AND INDENTS

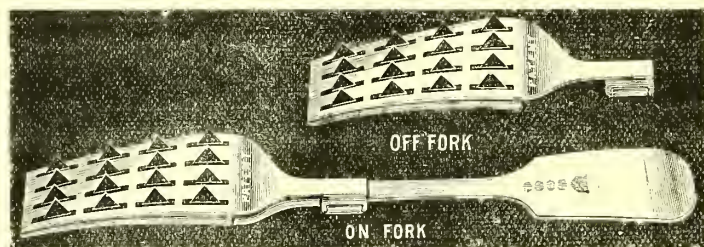
For firms in India, the British Colonies, and other parts abroad are executed at a substantial discount. Please order direct (giving references), or through London agents.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.
Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

THE PATENT MASTICATOR.

(16 BLADES IN ONE).



To use in place of Knife for preparing chops, steaks, and all roast or boiled meats for mastication, by mincing and pulping same on your warm plate, and so preserving all the nutriment. Those with good teeth should use the Masticator to save them; those with defective teeth should do so to assist mastication; and those with artificial teeth should use it to prevent damage or breakage; in fact, no dinner table is complete without the Masticator. It is invaluable to the Aged, Young Children; and all suffering from Weak Digestive Organs, or those who eat quickly.

Retail of all Chemists, Ironmongers, and Cutlers.

The Masticator on White Metal Fork 2/6 each,
or a Superior Finish on Electro-Plated
Fork Complete in Box. 5/-each

Agents wanted in all towns.

FORDHAM & SMITH, 61 Helmet Buildings, Wormwood Street, LONDON, E.C.

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,
ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for **S.V.R. Methylated Spirit** and Finish on application.

FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

JAMES BURROUGH
S.V.R.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

and Methylated Spirit

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

ORANGE WINE,

PREPARED FROM FINE SEVILLE ORANGES,

Suitable for Manufacture of

ORANGE QUININE WINE.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

L. ROSE & CO.

REFINERY—CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON. AND LEITH, SCOTLAND.

THE GOOD OPINIONS

ARMOUR & CO.,
59 Tooley Street,
LONDON, S.E.

Laboratories,
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

of those who have tried them are sure signs that Armour's Digestive Ferments, &c., are not only elegant and active, but can be used with greater pecuniary advantage than the less powerful products of bygone days.

We suggest

Your writing us for Price List, Printed Matter, and for our Formulary, containing many useful receipts, such as Acid. Glycerine of Pepsin, Digestive Table Salt, Pepsin Wine, Indigestion and Liver Mixture, Peptonised Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c.

THE MOST EMINENT
AUTHORITIES
HAVE TESTED

ARMOUR'S PRODUCTS

And endorsed the claims made for them.
Chemists find they are more economical
and easier to use than all others.
Strength Guaranteed,
if in our original packages.

Daily Letters

from the trade:—

"Thanks for your formulary, which is excellent. I use your pepsin, and find it superior to any other on the market.

"It is undoubtedly the strongest and most economical I have ever met with, and I cannot praise it too highly.

"Yours truly,
"____."

"I may state for some time past I have used only your pepsin, and find it much more satisfactory than any other.

"Thanks for formulary, which I think will be very useful.

"Yours truly,
"____."

"For about a year the only pepsin we have used is yours (Armour); we also sell your Pepsin Tablets, and have much benefited from Recipes in your useful Formulary.

"Yours, &c.,
"____."

RETAIL QUANTITIES ARE SUPPLIED BY ALL SUNDRY AND DRUG HOUSES

Infantina's Infantina's

Syrup for Children Food for Children

SOLD RETAIL AT 1 1/2 PER BOTTLE.

SOLD RETAIL AT 1/- PER TIN.

Chemists may obtain these preparations from their usual Wholesale houses, or from the Proprietors. Price List and particulars on application to

The Infantina Company,

6 SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.

BRAND & CO.'S
PEPTONES
OF
BEEF,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
AND
CHICKEN.



MASON & CO.'S, LIM.
PREPARATIONS.



TRADE MARK.

Essence of Beef
Essence of Chicken
Essence of Veal
Essence of Mutton
Beef Tea Jelly
Concentrated Beef Tea
Meat Lozenges

Meat Juice
Malted Food for Infants
Extract of Malt
"O.K." Bouillon
"O.K." Sauce
"O.K." Relish
"O.K." Curry Powder

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

417 & 419 KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.

18

RIDGE'S

PATENT
COOKED

FOOD

Gives Health, Strength,
Comfort to Old and Young,
Quiet Nights to Mothers
and Nurses.

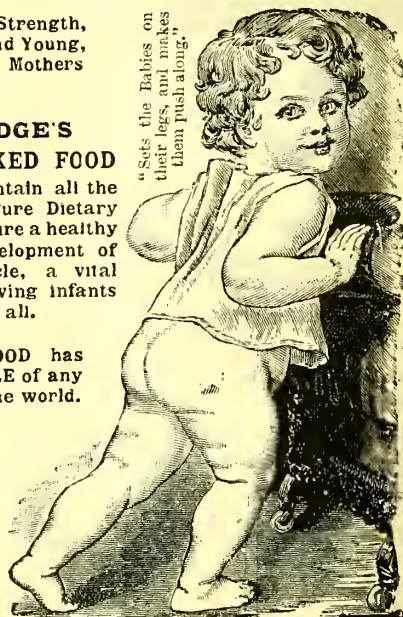
DR. RIDGE'S
PATENT COOKED FOOD

Is certified to contain all the essentials of a Pure Dietary necessary to secure a healthy and natural development of bone and muscle, a vital necessity to growing infants and a comfort to all.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD has the LARGEST SALE of any Infant's food in the world.

SOLD
EVERYWHERE.

The public are cautioned against all imitations.



"Sets the babies on their legs, and makes them push along."

Pamphlets and Showcards Post Free on application to.

RIDGE'S ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.

PETER TYRER'S SAUCES

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

	Per gross.	Extra quality.		Per gross.	Extra quality.
1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	5/3	6/3	1/2 Bottles, flat or round, reputed half-pints ..	16/-	26/-
" " 1/2-gross boxes	5/9	6/9	" " 1 Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles ..	26/-	38/-
1d. Giant " dozen parcels	6/6	8/6	" " 12 1/2-Gallon Casks (casks free) each	62/-	62/-
" " 1/2-gross boxes	7/-	9/-		20/-	32/-

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly 1/2-pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.

MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.
CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY — West Nile Street, GLASGOW.

BONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE

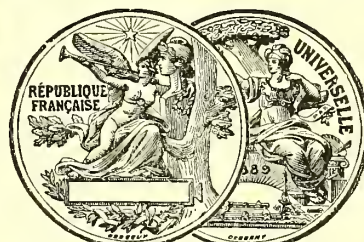


TOWER TEA

HIGHEST AWARD, PARIS, 1889.

Analysis by the "LANCET," December 20th, 1890:—

"We have submitted to examination the Teas of the Great Tower Street Tea Company (Limited). They all yield liquors which are generous to the taste, and of full strength and vigour. The results of our analysis indicate the purity and genuineness of the samples."



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Where Vacancies exist, Agencies are appointed by

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA CO., LIMITED

5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES BOULTON & CO., LIM.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,
CRAYFORD MILLS, STRATFORD, LONDON.

SPECIALITIES—

THE NEW PRESERVATIVE, SEMPER-DULCIS or EVER-SWEET

For Milk, Butter, Cream, Sausages, &c., &c.

FINEST BUTTER COLOR

(BUTTERCUP BRAND).

ACIDS OF ALL KINDS.

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

BUYERS SHOULD SEND FOR QUOTATIONS

A REVOLUTION IN TRADE.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS, "MIXED PARCELS."

Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

MINIMUM OF TROUBLE. MAXIMUM OF PROFITS.

Every known Manufacturer's Packet Tobaccos and Cigarettes at their List Prices. Foreign Cigars and Tobacconists' Fancy Goods at Importers' Prices. Carriage paid on parcels of £2 upwards to any station in the United Kingdom.

SINGLETON & COLE, Limited,

TOBACCONISTS' FACTORS,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARETTE, & CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16 Cannon Street, BIRMINGHAM

All Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacconists' Fancy Goods should send P.O. for a copy of our Illustrated Price List. It is simply invaluable as a reference and guide to the Trade, and new beginners gather much useful information from it, thereby gaining experience and saving time and money.

Unequalled for making Soups,
Gravies, Hashes, Stews, &c.

EDWARDS' 1 lb. makes
SIX Quarts of
good SOUP by
boiling in water
for 30 minutes.

DESICCATED

Liberal Discount to Retail
Trade.

Carriage paid on orders of
£2 net and upwards.

SOUPS.

Sole Manufacturers:—

F. KING & CO., LTD.

3 to 6 Camomile St., LONDON, E.C.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



"SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Mollæ of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—
WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.
PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-oz. Casks.
Samples and Prices on application.

"EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA,"
For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.
1s. 6d. per Tube.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"
(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession for
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,
AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.**

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.
PACKED IN CASES—
One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.
Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, less Trade Discounts.
For Hospital and Dispensary purposes in larger quantities.
TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPLY.
LIMITED.

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.

OFFICES—

49 LIME STREET, E.C.

Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff,
Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham,
Paris, Hamburg, &c.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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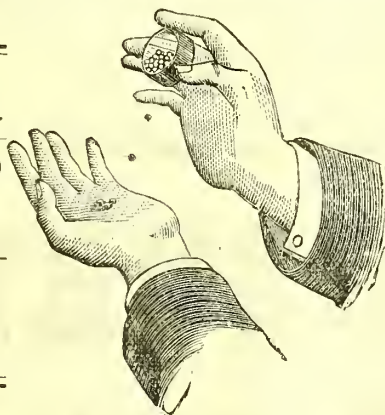
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LILAC AND EAU DE COLOGNE PASTILLES.

3/- per lb., richly labelled; 4/- per dozen Boxes, gold embossed on calf.

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BROTHERS.**ONE BY ONE!****PASCALL'S SILVER CACHOUS**
BRILLIANTLY POLISHED.**FRAGRANT AROMA.****FINEST IN THE MARKET.**

IN ROUND PATENT BOXES, MADE O RELEASE ONE BY ONE

QUITE
NOVELPREFERRED
TO ALL
OTHERS.In 1 dozen
Outer
Boxes.Most
Saleable2/3
per dozen.
In
1-lb. Bottles
3/6
per lb.Of the usual Wholesale Houses, and of the Manufacturer,
JAS. PASCALL, Blackfriars Rd., LONDON, S.E.**Dorothy
Toilet
Preparations**

For the Teeth, Complexion, Hair, & Hands



Are used and recommended by leading members of the Musical & Dramatic Profession, who are surely the best possible critics of such articles. They are all well advertised, and we should be pleased to correspond with chemists wishing to take up agencies for these popular toilet necessities.

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Dorothy Dentifrice Company,
11 and 13 St. Bride Street, LONDON.**WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.****JEWSBURY & BROWN'S****ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.**

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

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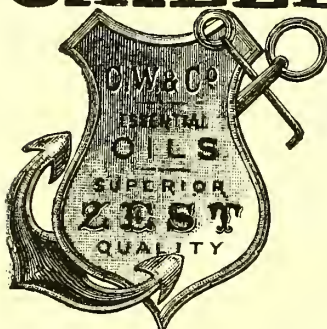
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WATER, Sweet Almond Oil.

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(ESTABLISHED 1812.)



MESSINA,

The Oldest Exporters of

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MONA BOUQUET.

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ESTABLISHED 1852.

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LIMITED

(SOLE SUCCESSORS TO PRICE & COSNELL).

Established 1770.

PRICE LIST
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"Materials of the best quality only are evidently used in the Manufacture of all these products, a precaution of especial importance when articles for the Toilet are used."—*The Lancet* of July 23, 1892.

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"EDELWEISS"—The BEAU IDEAL of a refined woman's perfume.

"EDELWEISS" PERFUME. "EDELWEISS" SOAP.
"EDELWEISS" TOOTH PASTE, ETC., ETC.**REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP—Unique, Unequalled.**

The Lancet says:—"Is desiccated and trebly milled, containing according to OUR OWN TESTS a minimum of moisture, and perfectly free from irritants."

VELVEEN—"A white opaque Soap of Especial Purity."—*The Lancet*.**CHERRY TOOTH PASTE—Napoleon Price's,**

IN THE WELL-KNOWN BURNT-IN POTS.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS, FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in **BLACK INK**, and the signature of his Widow, AIMEE LLOYD, in **RED INK**. Refuse all others.

Manufacturer: **AIMEE LLOYD** (WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, formerly of 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),
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ALSO FOR
NITRO-GLYCERINE AND OTHER MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

PACKED IN 10 AND 5 CWT. IRON DRUMS, TO BE RETURNED, AND IN 56 LBS. TINS FREE.

WHITEHALL SOAP WORKS, LEEDS.

EXACT FACSIMILE

THE MOST
POPULAR
REMEDY
OF THE DAY.
SELLS AT SIGHT.

Has the Largest Sale
of any Smelling Bottle
in the World.

Wherever introduced has
become a general favourite,
giving universal satisfac-
tion to both buyer and
seller, commanding an
increasing sale through
personal recommendation.
Bears a larger profit than
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trouble of filling.

It is the best-got-up
Shilling Article in the
market.

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from pushing houses pub-
lishing Price Lists.

Wholesale from all Patent
Medicine Depôts.



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CALVERT'S INDIAN BATH SOAP

(REGISTERED).

Contains 15 per cent. of genuine Carbolic, which is the best
remedy for Sores, Insect Bites, Stings, Ringworm, Prickly
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Sold in Tablets, WITHOUT PRICE ON, at 2/- per dozen Box
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HAVE BEEN AWARDED

60 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

For the Superior Excellence of their Preparations.

"EAU-HORN"

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

THE CURE FOR
BALDNESS.

Retail Price 5/- per Bottle.

Messrs. F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1 King Edward Street,
London, E.C., will be happy to quote most advantageous
terms for the above, and Dr. Horn's other renowned
Specialities for the Hair.

**NAMES OF AGENTS WELL ADVERTISED.
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The above goods enjoy an enormous and ever-increasing
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O. E. HORN, D.Sc., Newport, I.O.W.



CAUTION.**A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,**
FOR
SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS having purchased under an administration suit the business of the late A. S. LLOYD, with the receipt, trade-mark, and goodwill of the celebrated Euxesis, the trade are cautioned that the original and genuine Euxesis is now manufactured at our Factory ONLY, and may be obtained at either of our Warehouses.

The label is printed with Black Ink only on a yellow ground.

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BORAX & CAMPHOR SOAP.

(DODD'S PATENT.)

DODD BROS. desire to draw the attention of the trade to their Borax and Camphor Soap, the demand for which is being rapidly created, and it finds a ready sale wherever introduced. It is specially adapted for washing the Hair, and is invaluable for the Skin, Bath, and Toilet. It is packed in handsome carton cases, and retails at 6d. One-dozen box makes an attractive show.

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ESTABLISHED 1813.

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Telephone No. 1192.

Mills and Laboratories—WAKEFIELD STREET.

IMPORTERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, OLIVE OILS,
FINEST QUALITY NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

CLAY'S LAVENDER WATER.

No 1.—Distilled from English Flowers, 6/- per lb.; Winch., 5/6.

No 2.—Very choice, 4/3 per lb.; Winch, 3/9.

Powders ground in own mills. Purity guaranteed. Bituminol equal to, and cheaper than, Vaseline.

Samples free on application. Special Quotation to cash or large buyers. Monthly priced list forwarded on receipt of business card.

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Have now completed their **EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS**, New Machinery and the most modern Appliances making their works the most complete of the kind in the Kingdom.

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Have gained a high reputation everywhere. **FOR EXPORT TRADE.** They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1-doz. Cases as required, and delivered F.O.B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure. We specially recommend

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COMPRESSED PELLETS.

ALL KINDS IN ANY QUANTITIES.

CHLORATE OF POTASH PELLETS

IN 1-CWT. ORIGINAL BARRELS. BARRELS FREE.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES, COUGH LOZENGES,
VOICE LOZENGES, TOP-NOTE PRODUCERS, &c., &c.**

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Fuerst Bros.
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Morris & Gallard (Salt)

ACIDS

Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Typle & King

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Mack's Starch

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CHALK, PRECIP.

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Nicholls, G. W.

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Robinson & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

COFFEE

Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee
Essence)
White, Fairchild & Co.

COLAPSE TUBES

Betts & Co.

COMP. MEDICINS

Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.

CONCENT. LIQRS.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.

CONFECTIONERY

Pascall, J.
Smith Tom

CORN CURES

Pattison, G.

COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons

CRSHD LINSEED

Mumford, S. G.

DENTIFRICES

Bailey's Toilet Co.
Beecham, T.
Bromley, H., & Co.
Dorothy Dentifrice Co.
Hanson, O.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Sicksecker, Theo.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Arecia Nut)

DENTISTRY

Frownig, A. J.

DISINFECTANTS

Amines Synicate, Lim.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Dussek Bros. & Co.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Hedden, W. C.
Government Sanitary Co.
Izal
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mackay, Mackay & Co.
Mason, C. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co.
Santitas Co., Lim.
Seabury & Johnson
Tyrer, T., & Co.

DOG MEDICINES

Heald, A. J.
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGS

Graf, F. | Hopf, R.
DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Currie, W., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Fordham & Smith
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hesth Bros.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Hullerson, H.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Proctor's Diffuser
Quelch, H. C.
Sanger & Sons | Schutze & Co.
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Tunbridge & Wright
Tyer Rubber Co.
Wood, Vincent | Young, J.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Currie, W., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Fordham & Smith
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hesth Bros.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Hullerson, H.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Proctor's Diffuser
Quelch, H. C.
Sanger & Sons | Schutze & Co.
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Tunbridge & Wright
Tyer Rubber Co.
Wood, Vincent | Young, J.

FEED BOTTLES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearn, Wright & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros. | Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Spence & Co.
Surrey Packing Co.

FILTERS

Berkefeld Filter Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.
Silent Carbon Filter Co.

FORMULA

Brooks, T.

OYES, &c.

Ayrton & Saunders
Blyton, W., & Sons
Crawshaw & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Martin, Maria (Nun)
Moench, Oscar, & Co.
Muscus, F.

ELECTRIC APPAR.

Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co.

EMBROCATION

Day & Sons

ENEMAS

Barclays, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son
Wood, Vincent

ENGRAVERS

Corsan, J. E.

ESSENCES

Roehm, Fredk.
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Burkoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Meadowcroft & Son
Marshall & Mason
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Barclay, A., & Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Brummerstedt & Lütters
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Caulier, Walker & Co.
Dodds & Oloot
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke
Lambert, S., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Meadowcroft & Sons
Richards & Bert
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Sozio & Andrioli
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co.
Treatt, R. C.
Warrick Bros.
Witrofsky, E.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHERE

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS

Bickford, J. | Bosisto's
Drysdale, J. W., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Grimwade, Ridley & Co.
Laughland, Mackay & Baker
Mackay, Mackay & Co.
Murdoch, J., & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.
Woods & Co.

EKALGINE

Kühn, B.

EXTRACT MEAT

Armour & Co.
Brand & Co.
Idris & Co. (Viking Co.)
Liebig Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Wyeth, J., & Brother

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen & Hanburys
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Wright, Layman & Umney

FEED BOTTLES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Chemists' Association, Lim.

FILTERS

Berkefeld Filter Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.
Silent Carbon Filter Co.

FORMULA

Brooks, T.

FOOD (Infants' & Invalid's)

Allen & Hanburys
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Chibmail, H. B.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
infantina
King, F., & Co. (Lim.)
Liebig Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Mellin's Food
Nestlé, H.
Ridge, Dr.
Tyrer, P.
Viking Food Co.
Wyeth, J., & Bro.
GINGER ALM
Mills, R. M., & Co.
Ross & Sons (Lim.)
GLYCERINE
Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.
Watson & Sons

GOUT & RHEU-**MATIC PILLS****GRANULAR PREP.**

Bishop, A., & Sons
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)

HAIR PREP.

Anglo-American Drug Co.,
Chesebrough Co. | Lim.
Edwards & Co.
Horn, O. E.
Ricksacker, Theo.
Trueitt, H. P., Lim.

HERB BEER EXTS

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke
Schmidt, K.

HOMOEOPATHIC

Keene & Anwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates

HONEY

Evans, Sons & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Duncan Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lorimer & Co. | Symes & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

INDUR. GOODS

Currie, W., & Co.
Tyer Rubber Co.

INHALERS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Spirino, Co., The
Toogood, W.

INK [See MARKING INK]

Bewley & Draper
INSECTICIDES
Rooke, Tompitt & Co.
Steiner & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

JARS

Rylands, Dan, Lim.

KETCHUP

Tyrer, F.

KOLA PREPETH

Christy, T., & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons
LIME JUICE
Evans, Sons & Co.
Lorimer & Co. | Rose, L., & Co.

LINT

Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons

LIQUORICE

Dennis Di Lugo & Co.

LITHIA

Fuerst Bros.

LOZENGES

Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Davidson & Gray
Gibson, R., & Sons (Mafra).
Hill & Son
Jackson, T.
Lorimer, W.
Pascall, J.
Raines & Co. | Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Shears (Lim.)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Gardner, W.
Martin Perls & Co.

Ohlson, A. | Pindar, J. W.
Strutgers & Gray (Lim.)
Werner & Pfleiderer (Knead-
ink and Sifting)

MAZES & A

Bush, W., Son & Co.
Duncan, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calced)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Kepler's)
Glendinning, W.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
J. Ormer & Co.
Moss, J., & Co.
Raines & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Lim.
Robinson & Co.

MARKING INKS

Bond, John (Crystal Palace)
(Ink and Pencils)

MEDICINE CHSTS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Tyrer, F. | Vint, I. J.

MERCURIALS

Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
Moss, Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

METH. SPIRITS, &c.

Bond & Son | Burroughs, J.
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.

METHYLENE

Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES

Darton, F., & Co.

MILK

Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MORPHIA

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, Bertie, & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Browning, J. H., & Co.
Fox, W., & Sons
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.

OINTMENT BASES

Burgess, E., Jun.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Lanoline)
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Christy, T., & Co.
Lanoline
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co. (Leices-
ter), Lim. (Anaspaline)

OPIMUM

Bertie-Smith & Co.
Frederick & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.

OPTICIANS

Bertie-Smith & Co.
Frederick & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.

OTTO OF ROSE

Fuerst Bros.
Warrick Bros.
Witrofsky, J. R.

OXIDE OF ZINC

Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.

PAPAIN

Kuhn, B. (Dr. Finkler)

PAT. MEDCNS, &c.

Anglo-Amer. Drug Co., Lim.
Atkinson
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr. Liniment
Bromley, C. (Gout & Rheu.)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Congrave, G. F.
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Fleming (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Sons
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
Mackenzie, Dr. (Catarrh Cure)
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Popular Remedies Mfg. Co.
Roberts & Co. (Foreign)
Rooke, Dr. Im.
Southall, E. J., & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nerveine)

PEPSIN, &c.

Armour & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaigne & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Kuhn, B.
Lorimer & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Stern, G. & G.
Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)

PEPPERMINT OIL

Bush, W. J., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

PEROX. OF HYD.

Burton, W., & Sons
Chancellor & Baker, Lim.
Robbins & Co.

PERFUMERY.**FANCY SOAPS**

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bleasdale & Co.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T. (Solid Perfums)
Brummersadt & Liders
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Chesebrough Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Greensill & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Laundine | Mulhens, P.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Savars)
Pears, A. & F., Lim.
Potter & Clarke
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Ricksacker, Theo.
Sander & Sons
Sozio & Andrioli
Tidman & Son | Treatt, H. O.
Trueitt, H. P., Lim.
Warrick Brothers
West, J. (Oke's Monas)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)
Wright, Layman & Umney

PETROLEUM

Allen & Hanburys
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Fuerst Bros. (Jelly)

PHARM. PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys
Armour & Co.
Bass Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Beecher, J. D. | Boehm, Fredk.
Boehlinger, C. F., & Sohn
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Brady & Martin
Bryce & Kumpf
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaigne & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Forts & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Giles, Schacht & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Howards & Sons
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Lambert, Pharmacol. Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Moss, J., & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Lim.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons, & Bro.
Wyeth, Jno., & Bro.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Blackfriars Photographic Co.
Boehm, Fredk.
Botwright & Grey
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Darton, F., & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons (Chemicals)
Kent, G. B., & Sons
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Zimmerman & Co.

PILL MACHINES

Pindar, J. W.
Toogood, W. (Coater)
Werner & Pfleiderer

PILLS (Coated, &c.)

Allen & Hanburys
Anderson Apothecaries' Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Bromley, C. (Gout & Rheu.)
Burgess, E., Jun.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co. (tastie)
Davidson & Gray
Dr. Williams
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Eade's Gout Pills
Evans, Sons & Co.
Garrold & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son
Holloway's
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer &

PORCELAIN GDS

Toogood (E.C. Pots, regist.)
POULTRY FOOD
Spratt's Patent, Lim.
PRINTING
Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Hildesheimer, A. (Colour)
Silverlock, H.
Taylor Bros. | Townsend, J.

PUMILINE

Stern, G. & G.

QUININE SALTS

Boehringer, C. F., & Sohns
Howards & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

RECIPES

Brooks, T.

RENNET

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Glover & Sons
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Tyer Embler Co.
Victoria Rubber Co.

SACCHARIN

Allen & Hanbury
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

SALICIN

Macfarlan & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

SALICYLIC ACID

Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co.
Fuerst Bros. | Kuhn, B.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

SAUCES, PICKLES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Tyrer, P.

SCIENTIFIC

INSTRUMENTS

Darton & Co.
Orme & Co. | Ross & Co.
Wilson, G. W., & Co. (Lim.)

SHAVING

Hovenden & Sons (Euxesle)
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesle)

SHEEP DIP

Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Jeyes'Sanitary Compounds Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward

SCHOOLS, &c.

Central School of Chemistry
City School of Chemistry and
Pharmacy, Lim.
Davis, Fredk
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London Homoeopathic and
Medical School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
Marion College
Metropolitan Coll. of Pharmacy
Middlesex Hospital Medical
School
Northern School of Pharmacy
Owens College
Royal College of Science
School of Pharmacy
Sheffield College of Pharmacy
South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.
St. Mary's Hospital School
The School of Pharmacy
Westminster College
Will, W. W.

SEEDS

Potter & Clarke

SELTZOGENES

Brady & Hinchliffe, Lim.
British Syphon Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Geraut, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling & Govier
Bygrave, J. & W.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Howlett, S. | Josephs, P.
Natali & Co. | Natali, E.
Poths, H., & Co.

SOAP

Ayrton & Saunders
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Blondeau et Cie. (Vinolia)
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Dodd Bros.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Jeyes'Sanitary Compounds Co.
Martin, Perls & Co.
Muhlen, F.
Pearse, A. & F., Lim.
Price, Napoleon, & Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Unney

SODIUM PEROXD.

Burton, W., & Sons

SPECTACLES

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Perken, Son & Rayment

SPONGES

Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz
Evans, Sons & Co.
Peterson, M., & Co.

STAMPS (RUBBER)

Hickisson, J.

STARCH

Chancellor & Co. (Mack's
Critchley (Gloss) (Double)

STOPPERS

Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster | Melin, C.

STOVES

Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

SUGAR

Bylton, Astley & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Gibson, R., & Sons

SUGAR OF MILK

Boehm, Fredk.

SULFONAL

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Mav & Baker, Lim.

SURGICAL

Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Brady & Martin
Cooking, J. T.
Eschmann Bros. & Walsh
Glover & Son
Hutnick & Co., Lim.
Haywood, J. H.
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Powell & Bartost
Quelch, H. C.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-
cester), Lim.
Robinson & Sons
Schulze, F., & Co.
Tyer Rubber Co.
Victoria Rubber Co.
Wood, Vincent

SYPHONS

Barnett & Foster
Brady & Hinchliffe, Lim.
British Syphon Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.

SYRUPS

Bylton, Astley & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Idris & Co., Lim. ((Liquors)

TABLETS

Bylton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur)
Corsan, J. R. (Advertising)

TEA

Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
Pearse & Meeking

TEETHING PADS

Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS

Bailey, W. H., & Son
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hicks, J. J.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Perken, Son & Rayment

TINCTURES

Bieber, J. D.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son

TINS & CANISTERS

Gilbert, J. A., & Co.

TOBACCO

Singleton & Cole (Lim.)

TOILET

Allen & Hanbury (Chrima)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Dee Oil Co., Lim. ((Lanoline)
Horn, C. E.
Hovenden & Sons
Lorimer & Co.
Quelch, H. C.
Ricksecker, Theo.
Truett, H. P., Lim.

TOOTH BRUSHES

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

TOOTH PASTE

Anglo-American Drug Co.,
Beecham, T. (Lim.)
Jewabury & Brown
Sutton, O., & Co. (Block)
Wilson, A. (Bunter's)
Woods, M. (Arecia)

TRADE MARKS

Browne, T. B.

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., & Son
Evans, Sons & Co.
Haywood, J. H. | Wood, V.

URETHANE

Howards & Sons
Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VACCINATION

Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VALUERS &

TRANSFR AGNTS

Andros & Co.
Berdos & Co. | Brett, F. J.
Crocker, G. B., & Co.
Orridge & Co.

VASELINE

Chesebrough Co.

VETERINARY

Bird & Storey | Day & Son
Day, Son & Hewitt
Elliman, Sons & Co.
James, W. H. (Blisters)
Jeyes'Sanitary Compounds Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Bookledge, F. E.
Spratt's (Dogs)
Walkers, Troke & Co.

VINOLIA(Superf 271)

Blondeau & Co.

WHOLSL & EXPRT

DRUGGISTS

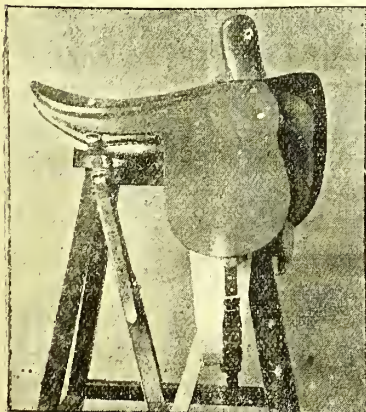
Allen & Hanbury
Alieu, Stafford, & Sons
Baise Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Demarchi Parodi & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Farris & Co.
Fox, W., & Sons | Graf, F.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hill, A. S., & Son | Clarke
Hodgkinson, Treacher
Kemp, Wm., & Son
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Murdoch, J. R., & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Symes & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Walkers, Troke & Co.
Willows, Francis & Butler
Woolley, Jas., Son & Co.
Wright, Layman & Unney

WINES, SPIRITS
Armbricht, Nelson & Co. (Coca)
Burroughs, J.
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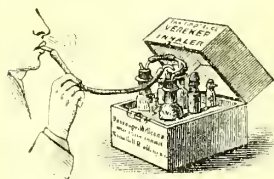
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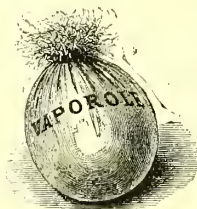


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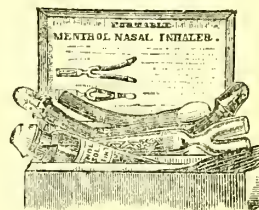
These consist of friable glass capsules containing the Inhalants enclosed in silken bags, with inner coverings of absorbent cotton. In practice the Vaporole is readily crushed, and may be either dropped into the jug, containing half a pint of boiling water, and then the vapour inhaled in conjunction with steam, or it may be placed in the water-bottle of the Vereker Inhaler, and the vapour is then inhaled, together with the Chloride of Ammonium, Vaporoles of Chloroform, Ether, Amyl Nitrite, &c., may be used for Inhalation by simply holding the crushed Vaporole in the palm of the hand or in a handkerchief. Supplied to the Trade at 24/- per doz. boxes.



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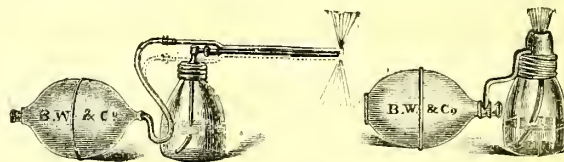
pine wood is saturated. The use of either the nasal or oral pieces is amply explained in the directions on each case. The



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OUR DIARY FOR 1894.

By this week's mails we are sending copies of *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* for 1894, post free, to all subscribers in the British Colonies and Dependencies and in foreign countries. Australasian copies are already on their way. Subscribers there will note that they should receive the Diary simultaneously with this issue. Each copy contains a coupon entitling the subscriber or any of his assistants to compete for

TEN GUINEAS IN PRIZES,

which we offer to those who fill in the coupon and return it to us by the date specified therein. This competition will be interesting, as well as instructive and profitable, to those who participate in it. Copies of the Diary will be sent to our subscribers in the United Kingdom as soon as possible. It is advisable for those whose subscriptions expire on November 25, or who wish to commence subscribing, that they should remit their half-sovereigns to the publisher now in order to get their copies with the general issue. The following is a

CONDENSED LIST OF THE CONTENTS.

Diary on ruled writing paper, interleaved with good blotting-paper.	Laws affecting Chemists and Druggists, such as the Sale of Poisons, Spirits, Medicated Wines, &c., Medicine Stamps, Petroleum Acts, Shop Hours Act, &c.
General Reference Matter, such as Postal Information, Stamps, Licences, Customs Duties, Foreign Weights, Measures, Money, &c.	Legal Advice on subjects concerning Pharmacists.
Sale of Goods Act: a compendium of the law of Great Britain relating to the sale and purchase of goods.	Synthetic Remedies: a list of the more important new medicines with constitutional names, uses, and doses, and names of makers and London agents.
Telegraphic Addresses of wholesale and manufacturing firms.	Answers to Correspondents. A valuable selection of the principal information which has been given in answer to correspondents in <i>THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST</i> during the past seven years. This treatise deals with some five hundred subjects, and gives hundreds of formulae which must interest and be useful to Pharmacists.
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Ships' Medicine Chests, Board of Trade Scales.	
Trade-marks, Patents, and Limited Companies, how to register.	
Pharmacists and the Census, full Statistics.	
Directories of Pharmaceutical, Medical and Scientific Societies, and Government Offices.	

The Diary is supplied free to everyone who pays the 10s. annual subscription to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The price of the Diary to non-subscribers is 3s. 6d. Subscribers may obtain extra copies at 2s. 6d. each, but the number is limited. Early application should be made to the publisher. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Summary.

MR. PATTISON MUIR has lectured to the Cambridge Association on "Scientific Methods."

A NUMBER of chemists were elected Mayors last Friday. We give their names, and portraits of some of them.

IN an Editorial note we deal with the inroads which limited-company trading is making upon the practice of pharmacy.

THE Western Chemists' Association, with Mr. Martindale in the Chair, had a good time at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday evening.

IN Paris a "Cutting Store" (which our correspondent describes) is endeavouring to carry out the principal for the benefit of the proprietor.

WE print a further order issued to Inland Revenue officers respecting certain soluble essences, tobacco-flavours, and tobacco used as insecticide.

MR. BEECHAM has again been successful in restraining a retailer from selling spurious Beecham's Pills. The defendant said he had bought them as Beecham's.

IN a libel action between two doctors on a point of medical etiquette, Mr. Justice Day has said that a person has as much right to charge his doctor as his baker.

THE mixture given in our last Students' Competition contained magnesium carbonate, calcium phosphate, and Rochelle salts. We give the results of the 53 reports sent in.

THE Chemists' Assistants' Association of London have resolved to organise Sunday excursions, or other means of social intercourse between chemists' assistants on that day.

THE Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association began to discuss "Pharmaceutical Legislation" at their last meeting, but medicinal specialities and patent medicines received more attention.

OUR Paris Correspondent communicates particulars of the proposal by Radical working men to establish municipal pharmacies at which they may get medicines a little over cost-price.

GUERNSEY is surely the most favoured of English possessions for pharmacists. There is a law there which prevents any but pharmacists selling drugs, and a grocer has been fined under it for selling castor oil.

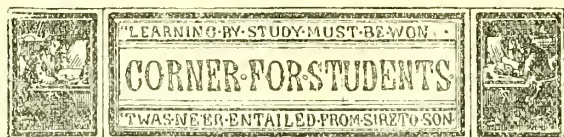
AT a meeting of the North British Branch Executive on Monday, Mr. J. I. Fraser (Edinburgh) and Mr. J. W. Sutherland (Dumfries) were nominated to succeed Messrs. Kinninmont and Stephenson as examiners.

THE Manchester Pharmaceutical Association has discussed the proposed Federation of Trade Associations. We note that there were expressions of opinion on both sides of the matter, and comment upon the proceedings editorially.

WE report several disastrous fires. The most serious is that of the Crown Perfumery Company's premises in Old Bailey, which have disappeared; the destruction of May & Baker's camphor-subliming house, and of three vitriol-tanks at the Greenhank Alkali Company's works.

TWO Keating's powder cases are reported. The firm have obtained an injunction in the English court, but a similar application in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, was refused pending the action on the main issue—viz, the sale of an insect-powder as Keating's which was not Keating's.

THE President of the Edinburgh Assistants' Association addressed his members on the Pharmacy Act and its interpretation, pointing out, in the course of his remarks, that the Patent and Pharmacy Acts are antagonistic as regards poisonous patent medicines. Mr. Laidlaw Ewing sympathised with these sentiments generally.



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. It is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all the constituents of the mixture are to be detected, and proof given that the substances detected are the only constituents.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salt (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, November 22, and the samples will be forwarded immediately. It should be understood that in this as in all other competitions THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST recognises no distinction of sex.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, December 2. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts of which the mixture is composed.

REPORTS.

The subject of the last exercise in qualitative analysis was a mixture consisting of 2 parts of magnesium carbonate, 1 part of calcium phosphate, and 1 part of potassium sodium tartrate (Rochelle salts). Its calculated composition was—

Ca	9.68
Mg	12.56
K	3.46
Na	2.04
P ₂ O ₅	15.32
CO ₂	23.56
C ₁₂ H ₄ O ₆	13.12
O	2.09
H ₂ O	18.17
	<hr/>
	100.00

The only impurity of any importance was a trace of iron.

The number of packets of the mixture of salts issued to correspondents was 88, and the number of reports received was 53. The failures in the detection of the constituents of the mixture were as follows:—Calcium 23, magnesium 3, potassium 13, sodium 6, phosphoric radicle 18, carbonic radicle 1, tartaric radicle 12. In 13 cases aluminium was reported present. The exercise was not an easy one; the calcium phosphate constituted a serious difficulty to those students who have had very little analytical experience. On the whole, the reports before us show a great deal of painstaking and careful work.

The chief difficulty in this exercise arose from the presence of a salt of calcium, which did not dissolve in water, and which was precipitated unchanged from its acid solution as soon as the acid was neutralised by the addition of an alkali. Thus calcium in the form of phosphate made its appearance at a stage in the analysis where only members of the iron group were expected. Many of our correspondents thought that the bulky gelatinous precipitate which was thrown down from the acid solution on the addition of ammonium hydrate must surely be aluminium hydrate, and several proved to their own satisfaction that it consisted of nothing else. In reality it was calcium phosphate. It is manifest that a case of this kind requires special treatment,

and for the course to be adopted we must refer our correspondents to their text-books.

There was some difficulty experienced in a few cases in the removal of the phosphoric radicle—by no means an easy operation. It would be useless to attempt giving such instructions as would enable students to carry out the operation successfully; they must find out by actual trial what conditions are to be observed. Taking a solution of calcium phosphate in dilute hydrochloric acid, the attempt should be made to precipitate the phosphoric radicle in combination with iron, so as to obtain a filtrate containing all the calcium, and quite free from phosphoric acid. If not at once successful a few trials will probably suffice to show what conditions must be observed.

Attempts to detect the phosphoric acid by means of the ammonium-molybdate test were not successful in every case. It must be remembered that organic compounds—notably tartrates—interfere seriously with the reaction. The presence of a tartrate explains some of the failures, but not all. In the majority of cases it would appear that the solution was not properly warmed, and that sufficient time was not allowed for the formation of the precipitate. Possibly, too, the precaution of employing a large excess of the molybdate was not always observed. The test is one which requires to be studied experimentally if any confidence is to be attached to its indications. When properly applied it is one of the most sensitive of analytical tests.

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

W. H. WAIND, 23 Cromwell Place, South Kensington.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

NEIL CRAWFORD SINCLAIR, 7 Dawson Street, Blue Bell Hill, Nottingham.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSIS.

W. H. Waind (1st Prize) ..	100	A. W. N.	75
N. C. Sinclair (2nd Prize) ..	99	Alex. Jones	75
W. Hood	93	H. B.	74
Dumela	97	Perseverando Vincimus ..	74
Cogito	95	Alloxan	73
Danwer	94	Sh. H.	72
Cortex	95	Will	70
Edo	94	Isle of Wight	70
M. D. N. D.	93	Cleveland	68
Phoenix	93	Humanum est Errare ..	68
Trichogyne	93	Tabloids	67
Pelican	93	P. Harris	67
C. N. A.	92	Brother Pill	66
Timothy	92	Harold Read	65
Wilkie	91	Festina Lente	65
Styrax	90	M. A. G.	63
No name	88	H. A. L.	60
CO	87	C. A. W.	60
Ono	85	J. X. L.	53
Vigovina	85	Gallate	57
Glycol	84	Victory	50
Campanulate	83	Perseverance	52
A. W. Latham	82	R. A. W.	55
Sandy	80	Æsculap	45
Platinum	80	Embryo	35
R. W.	78	Hopeful	35
R. B. Carnegie	76		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

STYRAX.—It is not easy to detect a small quantity of potassium by precipitation unless you employ platonic chloride. The blue colour you

observed on ignition with cobalt nitrate was due to calcium phosphate. In this respect it behaves like alumina.

NO NAME.—You omitted to sign your paper. It is possible that in preparing to precipitate the phosphoric radicle in combination with iron you added too much sodium carbonate before adding the ammonium acetate; this would have the effect of precipitating the calcium as phosphate. Supposing you did not make this mistake, you must have failed to add enough ammonium hydrate to the acetic-acid solution.

CO.—In the separation of the phosphoric radicle as ferric phosphate the solution must remain acid throughout the series of operations. At first the free acid is hydrochloric, in the last stage it is acetic acid.

CONO.—If the powder were boiled with the sodium carbonate for a short time only very little of the calcium phosphate would be decomposed. To effect complete decomposition prolonged boiling is necessary.

VIGOVINA.—You ought to have succeeded in separating the calcium by the method you employed. It is very likely that your failure was due to haste; the oxalate does not appear at once in dilute solutions.

GLYCOL.—The white precipitate you asked about was calcium phosphate. You did not say how you applied the molybdic test. Your report is not suggestive of careful work—it was very carelessly prepared.

CAMPANULATE.—The powder darkened in colour when heated, turning almost black, and at the same time a strong burnt-sugar colour was evolved. It was a great mistake to overlook these important facts.

A. W. LATIAM.—The presence of calcium in the form of phosphate necessitated a special course of analysis. You must consult your text-book for the method to be adopted.

SANDY.—You do not say under what conditions silver nitrate gave a white precipitate soluble in ammonia; it must have been silver tartrate that you observed.

PLATINUM.—You do not seem to have observed the odour evolved on heating the powder until you arrived at the last stage in the ignition. The burnt-sugar odour was noticeable almost at once, even when the change of colour was scarcely perceptible.

R. B. CARNEGIE.—It was in the separation of the phosphoric radicle that you failed, like many others. The operation is by no means a simple one. You should practise the separation, employing calcium phosphate. If you do not study the reaction by actual experiment, it is only by mere chance that you can succeed in the analysis of a mixture of unknown composition.

A. W. N.—You omitted to consider the influence of a phosphate soluble only in acid solutions. An entirely different method of analysis was necessary for the separation of the alkali-earth metals and those of the iron group.

ALEX. JONES.—The method you followed ought to have given an abundant precipitate of ammonio-magnesium phosphate. The deposit to which you refer as filtered off after the evaporation of the hydrochloric-acid solution looks suspicious; it may have been magnesia. There ought not to have been any notable separation of sulphur.

H. B.—See remarks to R. B. Carnegie. The solution which had failed to give a precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen ought to have been evaporated to dryness, and the tartrate it contained decomposed by ignition, the residue then dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid, ammonium chloride and hydrate added, and the precipitate separated by filtration. The filtrate was then available for examination for the other groups, no fixed alkali having been added to it, and the precipitate could be examined by the method you followed.

PERSEVERANDO VINCIAMUS.—Your molybdic test for the phosphoric radicle was not properly applied. You ought to ascertain by experiment what is the smallest quantity of the acid that you can detect by means of this very sensitive test.

ALLONAN.—Your observation that the powder did not effervesce with acids is remarkable, considering that half the powder consisted of a carbonate. The effervescence was so marked that it was audible as well as visible. The precipitate with barium chloride was no doubt due to strong nitric acid, in which barium chloride is almost insoluble.

SIL. H.—If ammonium hydrate gave no precipitate in the acid solution of the portion insoluble in water, it was because you did not add enough of the reagent to render the solution alkaline.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—The precipitate which you mistook for aluminium hydrate consisted of calcium phosphate.

CLEVELAND.—See remarks to "Isle of Wight" and "Styrax."

HUMANUM EST ERRARE.—The molybdic-acid test, applied exactly as you describe, gave a copious precipitate. Try the experiment again; it is easy to prepare a similar mixture of salts.

P. HARRIS.—The precipitate you thought was zinc hydrate was really calcium phosphate.

FESTINA LENTE.—You overlooked the necessity for adopting a different method of analysis in the presence of a salt of the alkali-earth metals soluble only in acid solutions.

M. A. G.—The reddish flame colour which you observed was due to calcium; it was not unlike the coloration produced by lithium in small quantity.

VICTORY.—The distinctions between aluminium and magnesium are very marked. Take a solution of alum and one of magnesium sulphate and try a few experiments with them. You will learn more in this way than from

anything we can tell you. Observe especially the difference in the behaviour of the two solutions when treated with ammonium chloride and hydrate.

H. A. L.—When warmed with strong sulphuric acid the powder imparts a brown colour to the acid. Of course the colour was not so dark as that which a pure tartrate would produce.

C. A. W.—You should experimentally study the reactions of calcium phosphate and those of aluminium hydrate, carefully noting in what respect they differ from, and in what respect they resemble, one another.

GALLATE.—You say that no action took place when the powder was heated in a dry tube; there are very few sorts of which this could be said. In the present case water was evolved, and the powder turned nearly black, while a distinct odour of burnt sugar was observed.

ESCAPAR.—A nitric-acid solution of the powder did not give any precipitate with silver nitrate.

HOPSEFUL.—Your *nom de plume* is a good one to begin with. We hope to see you at the head of the list before long.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Unqualified Medical Practice.

At an inquest, held at Liverpool, on November 10, by Mr. T. E. Sampson, City Coroner, it appeared that the wife of a dock labourer had died after being treated medically by a Mr. F. A. Hill. Frederick Arthur Hill said he had been a medical student, but was not one at present. He had a consulting-room at 50 Foley Street, where he also dispensed medicines. His father was Dr. Hill, at 6 Westminster Road; but witness, although for two years at the Calorn University, New York, had passed no examinations as a doctor, nor had he any qualifications, except what knowledge he gained from his father. The deceased came to his consulting-rooms on Sunday evening last. She seemed to be suffering from acute bronchitis, and her lungs were evidently blocked up. He gave her some medicine, for which he charged 6d. Witness did nothing for a living except see people and treat them, although he possessed no qualification as a medical man. Dr. McCormick said he had no fault to find with the treatment of Mr. Hill. The jury found a verdict accordingly. The Coroner, addressing Mr. Hill, said his conduct was hardly what it should have been. He did not like people to be deceived. If he had been a duly-qualified man they would not have had a jury there that day. They would not have had the distressed husband there, and would have avoided all the trouble and annoyance. He (the Coroner) thought they should protect poor people as far as was in their power. An educated person passing the place could easily see it was not kept by a qualified man, and if they cared to take the risk it was their own lookout. He hardly thought, however, that it was the correct thing to allow poor people to imagine everything was right. The Coroner's beadle said the husband of the deceased had always been under the impression that Mr. Hill was a qualified man. He had lost two days' work through waiting about for a certificate, which, of course, he could not obtain.

Suicide of a Chemistry Teacher.

Mr. Samuel F. Langham held an inquiry at the "Windmill," Clapham Common, on November 8, concerning the death of John Woodland, aged 41, a well-known coach in chemistry and botany, of 6 Narbonne Avenue, Clapham Common, who committed suicide by shooting himself on the previous Saturday. Mr. Algood Smith, brother-in-law of the deceased, said he had of late been very unkind to his wife and two children, in consequence of which the former was compelled to sleep away from him. The deceased kept an immense collection of firearms (all loaded) in the house, and witness had heard him in a jocular sense threaten to do away with himself, and at times his behaviour was very strange. He knew that his business had fallen off very considerably of late. A servant deposed that at about 11 o'clock on Saturday last she heard the sound of a pistol shot, which appeared to proceed from her master's bedroom. Her mis-

tress and she ran to the bedroom, where they found the deceased lying undressed upon his bed, having apparently shot himself. Witness had been in the bedroom 20 minutes previously, and found her master asleep. For some time past he had seemed strange in his manner. Dr. Archer Wood, of Dulwich, said he had attended the deceased for several years, and found that latterly he became very childish and impulsive in his behaviour. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

A Chemist sent to the Workhouse.

On Friday last, Peter Smith was charged at the Widnes Police Court with wandering about while in an unsound state of mind. The prisoner is a chemist, and up to a few months ago carried on a successful business in Runcorn and Widnes. For three years he was a member of the Runcorn Board of Improvement Commissioners, but he resigned in July last. He has given way to drink during the past two years, and his home at Runcorn was broken up, his wife obtaining a judicial separation from him about twelve months ago. He afterwards gave up business, and some time ago his friends found it necessary to send him to an asylum. Since his release he has been living with his parents in Widnes. While in court he frequently shouted, "There, there; there, there." He was apparently suffering from delirium tremens. He was ordered to be sent to the workhouse for fourteen days.

Carbolic-acid Poisonings.

At Bradford William Sullivan, a labourer, attempted to commit suicide by drinking carbolic acid. He got it, with a caution, from Mr. Parker, chemist, Leeds Road, and began to take it as he went out the door. Mr. Parker instantly made a dash at the bottle, and succeeded in getting hold of it when about a quarter of the acid had disappeared. He at once had the prisoner conveyed to the infirmary, where the stomach-pump was applied, and all danger removed. Sullivan has now appeared before the Magistrates, who have remanded him in order to have the contents of the bottle tested as to strength.

At an inquest held at Sandwich last Saturday regarding the death of a woman of 64 from carbolic-acid poisoning, Dr. Scott said she had taken an ounce of the acid. It was usual for carbolic acid to be sold without inquiry. It did not come under the Sale of Poisons Act. He had been informed that the deceased sent to a chemist's for aconite, which he refused to serve, and she then bought some carbolic at another shop, saying that it was to disinfect a drain. Mr. Graves, chemist, who sold the acid, said that all the law required was that carbolic acid should be labelled "Poison," which had been done. The jury, in returning the usual verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, declared that no blame could be attached to Mr. Graves, but expressed the opinion that the law was deficient in not imposing adequate restrictions on the sale of a poison so cheap and deadly as carbolic acid.

The Sediment is more Poisonous.

The Hackney Coroner had to investigate the circumstances attending the death of a 3-months' child in his district. It had got a dose of a soothing-syrup and died. Dr. Charles Miller said the bottle had been standing on a shelf, and the opium in it had settled down, and the dose given evidently contained more opium than an ordinary dose should, and produced convulsions. The jury agreed with this.

His Sanity Questioned.

George Roberts, 50, who described himself as a chemist's assistant, with no fixed abode, was charged at the North London Police Court last Saturday with breaking a plate-glass window, valued at 4*l.*, at the shop of Mr. T. P. Wright, jeweller, Holloway Road, on the night of October 25. The prisoner when arrested behaved so strangely that the police-inspector sent him to the workhouse as insane. Asked what he had to say now he replied that "forty eight hours in a strait-jacket was not a very nice experience." He then smiled at the gaoler and made several remarks in an undertone. Asked where he came from, he said, "Down below." Mr. Lane remanded the prisoner for the prison doctor's report as to his sanity.

Chemists on Town Councils.

Among chemists elected for town councils whose names have not previously been reported are—

Mr. W. J. Barnes at Dover.

Mr. T. Clarkson at West Hartlepool.

Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, J. P., at Cambridge.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

A petition from St. Luke's Board of Guardians was presented to the House of Commons on Wednesday praying for the amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Resignation of a Public Analyst.

At the quarterly meeting of the Leicestershire County Council Dr. Emmerson intimated that on March 31 next he should resign the position of County Analyst. It was decided to accept the resignation subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

Fires.

Last Friday the premises of Mr. Perry, surgical-instrument maker, Greenwich Road, were destroyed by fire.

On Monday a fire broke out at Messrs. May & Baker's chemical-factory, Garden Wharf, Battersea, through the vapour of camphor coming in contact with flame. The camphor subliming is conducted in a brick and timber building, and this became ignited, and was eventually involved in flames from end to end. The workmen and the members of the brigade set three hydrants to work, but in spite of all they could do the building attacked was entirely destroyed. The damage is not covered by insurance. There are, we are informed, three camphor buildings at Messrs. May & Baker's, and only one of these, that where camphor-flowers are made, has been destroyed. The business will not be interrupted.

On Monday night a fire broke out at the Greenbank Works of the United Alkali Company, at St. Helens. The fire started in one of four vitriol chambers, and before it was got under three of the chambers and their contents were destroyed. The vitriol at one time was run away in a stream to Garden Street, where it lay several inches deep. The damage is estimated at 5,000*l.*, and is covered by insurance.

A destructive fire broke out about half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday night on the Crown Perfumery Company's premises in the Old Bailey, opposite Newgate Prison. The flames burst out on the first floor, and spread with amazing rapidity, a great light illuminating the entire City of London. The earliest arrivals at the scene found the six-floor building, which bore the sign "The Crown Perfumery Company," a mass of fierce flames from top to bottom and from end to end. The body of fire was rising an immense height in the air, the opposite and the next-door premises were becoming involved every moment, and a great mass of flame was bursting over the narrow thoroughfare of the Old Bailey, and attacking the roof of Newgate Prison, where a considerable number of prisoners were awaiting their trial. Before midnight the buildings attacked were practically destroyed, and the walls were beginning to collapse with startling suddenness and tremendous reports. Some of the walls fell outward and filled the Old Bailey with immense masses of debris. It was not until 1 o'clock that the fire was fairly in hand. One fireman was seriously injured by the falling of a wall upon which he was standing.

Honour to an Ex-Mayor.

The Rochdale papers publish long reports of the conferment of the freedom of the borough upon Alderman Edward Taylor, and the presentation to him of his portrait, in recognition of his services to the town during a period of fifty-three years. The interesting ceremony took place on Thursday of last week, at the Town Hall, and was taken part in by the leading townspeople, including many whose views on politics and religion do not harmonise with those of the Alderman. Mr. Alderman Duckworth, the Mayor, presided. The Town Clerk read the resolution of the Council in accordance with which the freedom was conferred. This resolution mentioned that Mr. Taylor "became a commissioner in December, 1840, and acted as such until the Town Council became incorporated in 1856 (a period of

sixteen years), when he was elected and acted as a member of the Council of the borough; the time of his so acting as aforesaid embraces a period of nearly fifty-three years. Mr. Taylor was elected Mayor of the borough in the year 1891." In the speeches which followed high appreciation was expressed of the Alderman's public services, and of the esteem in which he is held as a citizen. There was incidentally an allusion to Mrs. Taylor. "It is forty years to day," said one speaker, "since Alderman Taylor was married, and I wish him many happy returns. And Mrs. Taylor has had something to do with his long life. All honour to her." The parchment conferring the freedom of the borough was enclosed in a beautiful casket, on which appeared the words, "Justum ac tenacem propositi." The freedom was conferred and the portrait presented amidst much cheering. There was a renewal of the cheering when Alderman Taylor, looking feeble and worn, rose to reply. His few faltering sentences were listened to with the most sympathetic attention. A portrait of such magnitude, he said, could not be kept in a private house, unless the house was very large; and his house, although it was a comfortable one, was not very large. He presented the picture to the Town Council, in order that it might be placed in the Mayor's parlour. His closing words were: "I know not how long I may be called upon to live on this earth, but I do think that so long as I do live I shall be guided by that Great Power which has guided me throughout my life."

They will not do it again.

At the Croydon Borough Police Court, last week, Charles Lacey and Victor Jones, two boys, were charged with robbing a till at the shop of Mr. George Arthur Batty, chemist and druggist, 155 London Road, Croydon, and with attempting to force a desk. Jones was Mr. Batty's errand-boy. Both were found guilty, and the Bench ordered them to receive six strokes of the birch each.

The Medical Battery Company.

Cornelius Bennett Harness, 47, managing director of the Medical Battery Co. (Limited), was on Wednesday again brought before the Magistrate of the Marlborough Street Police Court on the charge of conspiring to defraud, and Dr. James M. McCully and C. B. Hollier, who were engaged by the Company, were accused of conspiring with Harness. The charge is founded on sales of electric belts to Colonel Jeremiah Brasyer, who paid the Company 50 guineas, to F. T. Burbage and W. H. Manners, who each paid two guineas; and the case virtually tries the legality of Harness's methods of doing business. After a statement from Mr. T. Terrell, who is conducting the prosecution, and the evidence of a clerk formerly in the company's employment, the case was adjourned for a week.

Mr. T. B. Browne, advertising agent, and creditor of the company for 200*l.*, has applied for the compulsory winding-up of the company. The matter came before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams on Wednesday, and he adjourned it for a week.

No Methylated Tinctures in Plymouth.

The chemists of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse were visited last week by two Inland Revenue officers, who inspected the stocks of tinctures and spirits with a view to find if methylated spirit had been used in their manufacture. Our correspondent believes that a clean record was reported.

Inland Revenue Orders.

Besides such "General Orders" as we published in our last issue, the authorities from time to time publish what they term "omnibus" orders, in which a mass of different small subjects are dealt with. Thus, one "omnibus" order recently issued reminds officers that the payment of licence duty for stills is not required from works registered under the Alkali Act of 1881, others order the incorporation of Rhus Tox. among the tinctures, subject to the special allowance of 4 per cent for loss of alcohol in manufacturing under the drawback regulations, and others add "essence of Kola Champ. and Kola Essence, and essence of Zolakone" to the same category. It has also been laid down that the proviso that objection need not be taken to the flavouring of cut or cigarette tobacco as long as the flavouring matter is added in the form of essential oil dissolved in spirits, was

intended to refer only to the cut tobacco used for making cigarettes. The words "cut or" are therefore deleted from the order. Sometimes people ask the Board to sanction formulæ for the conversion of tobacco waste into substances for some industrial purpose or other. Here is a formula, recently sanctioned, for a "fumigant for horticultural purposes":—

100 lbs.	waste tobacco or snuff.
10 "	hellebore (ground).
18 "	saltpetre "
4 "	cayenne "
6 "	asafoetida "
10 "	sago flour "
2 "	lamp black "

The Sun has Shone on Camwal.

The Directors of the Chemists' Aerated and Mineral-waters Association (Limited) submit a very rose-coloured report to their shareholders. Their balance-sheet shows a net profit on the year's working of 4,623*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and their shareholders now number over 2,500. Out of the profits it is proposed to pay a 10-per-cent. dividend, and a 10-per-cent. bonus, and in addition the directors desire to pay as a bonus to their employés a sum equal to 3 weeks' wages. At the annual meeting, which will be held at Anderton's Hotel, on Thursday next, November 23, at 3 P.M., a resolution will be proposed by Mr. H. Davenport, the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Goldfinch, a director, that 50*l.* shall be given to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Theft of Money by a Chemist's Servant.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on November 9, Annie Dawson, domestic servant, was charged before Mr. Hopkins with having stolen certain marked money, the property of her employer, Mr. Edward Hutchins, chemist, Lower Kennington Road.

After hearing evidence the Magistrate adjourned the case for three months, in the hope that in the meantime a home might be found for the girl.

Gas-cylinders.

We reported last week the death of a boy at Bradford who was killed by the explosion of a cylinder containing compressed oxygen which he was carrying up the Great Northern Station subway, and which he let fall. An inquest was opened at Bradford on November 10, when the Coroner (Mr. J. G. Hutchinson) stated that the case had been reported to the Home Office. The occurrence raised a most important question, for he was informed that the railway companies had been accustomed to receive these cylinders of compressed gas without a thought that there was the slightest danger in connection with them. It was, therefore, very desirable to go to the very bottom of this matter during the inquiry, and ascertain all the facts which could be gathered.

The unfortunate boy who was conveying the cylinders was trying to carry two up the station subway, while a man who was with him went to get the tickets. He had a 20-cubic foot oxygen-cylinder on his left shoulder, and was dragging a 20-cubic foot hydrogen-cylinder. He let the cylinder fall, and the explosion resulted. Messrs. Riley Brothers, who supplied the the gas, state that though the cylinder had been filled at a pressure of 1,200 lbs. per square inch, it had been previously tested up to a pressure of 2 tons. Mr. W. Morley, engineer, of Bradford, and Professor Goodman, of the Yorkshire College, have been appointed to make mechanical and chemical examinations of the fragments. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have ordered that, pending the inquiry, these cylinders shall not be conveyed on their line.

The London Western Chemists' Dinner.

Nearly sixty West-end pharmacists and their friends attended the annual dinner of the Western Chemists' Association of London, at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday night. Mr. Wm. Martindale took the chair, and had at his right Mr. Andrews, the President of the Association, and at his left Dr. Westcott, Deputy Coroner for Middlesex and collaborator with the Chairman in the "Extra Pharmacopœia." Dr. Watt also attended as a guest, and among others present were Dr. Paul, Mr. Brembridge, Mr. E. N. Butt, Messrs. Taubmann (Morson & Sons), Watson (Johnson & Co.), a former fellow-apprentice of the Chairman, Arnold (Burgoyne

& Co.), and Butler (Camwal). After the customary loyal toast had been given by the Chairman (who claimed that chemists were the most loyal of her Majesty's subjects, that the West-end chemists were the most loyal of chemists, and that he as a West-end chemist, *plus* a Mayor, must be the quintessence of loyalty), Mr. Martindale again rose to propose "The Association." That body is in a satisfactory condition of healthy growth, and on the whole Mr. Martindale takes a hopeful view of West-end pharmacy, in spite of the growing competition of the stores, who are filching the sale in many of the most profitable chemists' articles from the rightful traders therein. Dispensing, the President said, is done far better in this country than in any other which he has visited, and during his trip to the States last summer he was particularly struck with the inferiority, in this respect, of America to Britain. The Chairman then referred to the recent prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society of unqualified sellers of patent medicines, and said that, although some of these suits had unfortunately failed, there was no doubt that in all cases where such a proprietary article could be proved to have caused death, or to have contained a tangible and ponderable quantity of poison, there would be a conviction.

Mr. Andrews, the President, congratulated his colleagues upon the flourishing condition of their Association, as evinced by the increased numbers present at this the fourth anniversary dinner. Union should be their watchword. Fortunately, that was beginning to be recognised. The days when chemists, meeting each other in the street, purposely crossed to the other side, were passed. Associations were springing up everywhere. A new one was just now in course of formation in the north, and another in Plymouth, and there was even an idea of affiliating all the existing associations.

Dr. Wynn Westcott and Dr. Watt returned thanks for the visitors—Dr. Westcott paying a high compliment to the pharmaceutical profession for the efficiency with which they discharged their duties, and observing that, in his long experience as a Coroner, he had met with very few cases indeed in which any blame could be attached to a registered chemist. Mr. Long, the founder of the Association, sent a letter regretting his inability to be present, after reading which the Chairman gave a short sketch of the social and other pleasurable functions at which he had assisted during his recent trip to the States. When he had sketched what appears to have been, to quote Disraeli, "a feast for Picts and Scots," lasting until the small hours of the morning, given to him and his fellow-travellers by the Chicago Press Club (an organisation located on the eleventh storey of a sky-scraper), there were inquiries as to whether the guests came down by the lift, or how. Mr. Martindale explained that this entertainment was a kind of set-off to another, at which he had assisted some days before, and where no alcoholic liquors whatever were offered "because there were ladies present." The merits of American brandy, and the alleged demerits of the Chinese, Negro, Swede, and especially Irish elements of the American population, were also dwelt upon. In the intervals of speech-making Miss Dorothy Bagley sang prettily, and Messrs. W. G. Reynolds and J. Kift gave some recitations that were highly relished.

A Brushmaker's Tenancy.

An application was made at the last sitting of the Ottery St. Mary Petty Sessions by Mr. K. J. Brutton, on behalf of Mr. Charles Wilson, liquidator of Messrs. Bidwell Brothers (Limited), brush-manufacturers, Ottery St. Mary, for an order of ejectment against James and Arthur Bidwell, who were occupying a dwelling-house which formed part of the premises formerly belonging to the company. Mr. Brutton stated that three years ago the Messrs. Bidwell, who were then trading at Axminster, obtained from Lord Coleridge a lease of the premises at Ottery for twenty-one years, at a varying rent. They afterwards sold the business to a company, to which the lease was sold, being put down as an asset at about 3,000l. The directors let the dwelling-house to Arthur Bidwell for 30l. per annum. The company subsequently went into liquidation, and the liquidator made a fresh arrangement with Mr. A. Bidwell, and told him that he could not grant him the holding of the premises for any term, but that he and his brother James, as manager of the business in liquidation, being in receipt of weekly payments, would have to be weekly tenants of the house. When the

business was sold to Messrs. Keetch & Hewarth, the defendants received notice to quit, but they refused to accept it on the ground that they were yearly tenants. Mr. Orchard, for defendants, contended that the tenancy was a yearly one, and that there had been no arrangement by which that had been altered. Evidence was given on both sides, and finally the Bench refused to grant the application.

Alleged Bribery by a Druggist at Dover.

A number of charges of bribery in connection with the late municipal election at Dover are made in this week's *Truth*. Among the allegations it is stated that a woman purchased a box of pills in the town, immediately after the election. The assistant asked her how her husband had voted. She replied for the successful candidates. On opening her parcel when she got home she found half-a-crown wrapped up with the pill-box. A day or two later another woman purchased a feeding-bottle at the same shop. She was asked the same question, and gave the same answer. The assistant (a lady) replied, "Well, you have got your bottle, and here's a shilling for you besides to drink 'B.'s' and 'F.'s' health." The woman accordingly got her bottle for nothing. "B." and "F." were, of course, the successful candidates.

Irish News.

Charge of Procuring.

At the Southern Police Court, an intelligent-looking man, respectfully dressed, was charged last week under the name of Adam J. Farlowe, of 14 Berkeley Road, Dublin, chemist, alias Dr. Henry Franks, alias J. Wilsome, with an offence contrary to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, chap. 69, part 1., sec. 2, sub-sec. 2. The offence was that of procuring or attempting to procure a woman for an illicit purpose. We do not find accused's name or names on anyone of the three registers. Inspector Dawson, 28 G, said he knew the prisoner by the name of Dr. Franks. He carried on business at 14 Berkeley Road as druggist. Mr. Swift remanded the prisoner on bail.

Belfast Items.

Mr. Benjamin Cunningham, M.P.S.I., has purchased the Medical Hall of Dr. A. P. Moore, Newtownards Road, Belfast.

Mr. J. B. Hay, of the Windsor Medical Hall, is in the Belfast Royal Hospital affected with typhoid fever.

Much consternation has been created amongst pharmacy students at the announcement of the Pharmaceutical Society requiring candidates for the Licence to produce a certificate in materia medica and botany from a recognised school—the Queen's College classes being the only ones held in the North of Ireland in these subjects, and at hours most inconvenient to those engaged in business.

Mr. E. Montgomery, formerly proprietor of the Magherafelt Apothecaries' Hall, has returned from Melbourne and is about to join his brother, Dr. Montgomery, in the management of his Medical Hall.

Messrs. C. & J. Montgomery, chemists, Royal Avenue, the senior partner of which is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, have added a mineral-water factory to their already extensive business.

Scotch News.

Municipal Elections.

At Dundee, Mr. D. H. Ferrier has been returned unopposed for the sixth ward. Mr. D. J. McKinnon, another chemist, had to fight for his seat in the eighth, but got in easily with a majority of 504 over his opponent, who scored only 326. Mr. William Doig has been elected First Bailie of the city. These three gentlemen have for some years taken an active part in municipal matters, and all three have been on the magisterial bench—in fact, the town would scarcely get along

without a chemist being there to administer a cooling or soothing draught to the poor mortals who appear in the Police Court of a morning.

Mr. A. A. Porteous, chemist, Lerwick, has been elected Junior Bailie of the burgh. He has been on the Council for seven years, and it is notable Mr. A. L. Laing, the only other chemist in the town, is also a member of the Town Council.

Sir Andrew Clark's Apprenticeship.

It is not generally known that Sir Andrew Clark's early years were spent in Dundee, and he was educated at the High School there. Thereafter he became surgery-boy and apprentice to Dr. Webster, one of the most experienced practitioners in Dundee, who had his surgery in Albert Square, Nethergate. It was after this apprenticeship that he went to the medical classes at Aberdeen University.

The *Lancet* erroneously states that Sir Andrew served his apprenticeship in a Dundee druggist's shop.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900.—After mature reflection on the part of the Exhibition Committee it has been decided to utilise the ground occupied in 1889 for the next great Paris Fair. To this will be added the large tract of land comprising the Champs Elysées, between the Place de la Concorde and the Rond Point, which includes the Palais de l'Industrie. M. Picard will have the general management of the Exhibition, and there are already signs that it will be even more in advance of the 1889 show than this latter was ahead of its predecessor of 1878.

A CURIOUS CONGRESS is announced to be held in Paris on November 20, the object being to obtain the free practice of medicine in France—this, doubtless, for the benefit of quacks. The initiative of this very revolutionary project is due to a league desirous of obtaining Parliamentary powers for practising medicine under the sole guarantee of the laws of common right. It wishes to enable any individual who feels he possesses the power of healing to do so without legal control in the light of day and under the paternal eye of Justice. The leaders consider that, medical science not being an indispensable condition for the cure of a malady, they should have the right of choosing between a doctor with a diploma or one without.

A PROPOS OF VICHY WATER, the Civil Tribunal of the Seine is at present occupied by a lawsuit brought by the Vichy Water Company against the proprietors of various sources situated in the neighbourhood of Vichy, and notably at Saint Yorre. Certain dealers in these waters also figure as defendants. The Vichy Company, which holds a concession from the State for the monopoly of the Grande Grille, Hopital, and Célestins, &c., sources, pleads that the defendants make an illegal use of the word "Vichy" by printing it on their labels. According to the plaintiffs, this word belongs exclusively to the sources situated in the parish of Vichy. A second charge of fraudulent imitation of the labels is also brought forward. The case was before the Court last Monday, and was deferred for a week for consideration of a point of law.

MEDICINAL WINES AND SPIRITS.—The French Inland Revenue Department is once more about to take measures relative to the sale of medicinal wines and spirits. In a circular addressed to his subordinates, the head of the department draws attention to the fact that complaints have been received relative to the taxes claimed on pharmaceutical products having wine or spirit as a base. The taxes, says the circular, have been collected on such preparations in a very erratic way. Identical products under separate names have, in some instances, met with very different treatment from the officials. The department has come to the conclusion, after analysis, that kola-wine and certain similar preparations are not distinctly medicinal, but can be taken as ordinary drinks, either alone or mixed with other liquids, consequently the Inland Revenue tax will be applied.

A CUTTING PHARMACY.—In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST two months ago reference was made to the prospective opening of a new "cutting" pharmacy, under the title of the "Pharmacie des Grands Boulevards." This establishment is now in working order, and the word "Centrale" is added to the name. The price-list has just been issued, but does not differ materially from others of its kind in France. An innovation in the list of specialties seems to be that, in addition to the marked and cut prices, a third column shows the cost of postage for such articles as can be sent by mail. Thus, Beecham's pills are quoted at 1*fr.* 45*cs.* per box. The English articles entered are very few. A pound bottle of Price's glycerine is offered at 4*fr.* 50*cs.*, or by the half-bottle selling price, 3*fr.* 40*cs.*; marked price, 4*fr.* 50*cs.*; cost of postage, 10*cs.* and the average reductions are 25 per cent. on makers' list prices. The preface to the catalogue claims support from the public for a variety of reasons. The opening phrase reads:—"To create at the *Carrrefour des Ecrasés* (accident crossing), a place where the numerous victims of the crowd can, by day or night, seek refuge and find the necessary care, is what the Parisian press has claimed for many years. This useful and humanitarian object is to-day an accomplished fact, thanks to the opening of the most important of Parisian pharmacies, La Pharmacie Centrale des Grands Boulevards." The class of customers the new establishment caters for is stated as follows:—"This house, situated in the centre of Paris life, will count amongst its *clientèle* all that the press, finance, industry, commerce, large and small, counts as notabilities." The preface continues: "As *noblesse oblige*, so does duty. This pharmacy has therefore laid in an immense stock of goods, which will enable it to meet all requirement, however large, at prices hitherto unsurpassed for cheapness." We are told that prescriptions will be made up by numerous assistants, who will be "both well educated and polite." Everything will be sold at wholesale prices, and the cart of the pharmacy will deliver goods in all quarters of the capital "immediately the orders are received." An all-night service will commence at 10 P.M. under the direction of a special staff. A steam manufactory has been established outside the fortifications, and an analytical laboratory is attached to the pharmacy, while the watchwords of the establishment are, "Exactness of the preparations, expedition in delivery, general reduction in prices."

MUNICIPAL PHARMACIES.—Reference was made in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of October 21 last to the fact that the Socialist Municipal Council of Roubaix had decided to establish a municipal pharmacy for the purpose of selling remedies at about cost price. The following is the text of the report presented to the Council by a sub-committee, and which resulted in the vote in question:—"Gentlemen, when the National Workmen's Congress was held at Lyons in 1892 it was not without reason that one of the items included in the programme should be 'reforms easy of immediate effect in country parishes.' To arrange a pharmaceutical service at cost price is one of these reforms. One of the most wretched things in existence is the liberty accorded to men who can speculate on the maladies of their fellows by selling medicaments at fifty times their cost—that is to say, putting a premium on the means of regaining health. The majority of workers thus find themselves unable to procure necessary medicines for themselves and families. How is it possible under the circumstances to have money for the pharmacist when often enough there is none for the baker? It is the duty of a municipality caring for the lives of its townspeople to put an end to such a state of things; the duty is the more imperative, as a reform of the kind would in no way affect the municipal finances. The matter can be carried out simply by adding the cost of fitting up and the working expenses of a municipal pharmacy to the purchase prices of pharmaceutical products; they could then be sold at from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. cheaper than at present. We propose the following propositions:—Article 1. There shall be established at Roubaix a first municipal pharmacy. Article 2. A pharmacist chosen by the Council shall have charge of the same, at a yearly salary of 3,500*fr.* (140*l.*), payable half-yearly in advance. His duty will be to sell medicaments at cost price, but with a slight percentage added to cover expenses. Article 3. A provisional credit of 25,000*fr.* (1,000*l.*) is voted for the purpose, and will be taken from the Budget of 1893." Various reports have been current in Paris regard-

ing this matter, one being that the Prefect of the Department du Nord had purely and simply cancelled the vote. It appears, however, that this is not yet the case, though the Prefect, M. Vel Durand, has, in writing to the Mayor of Roubaix, mentioned his inability to approve the course adopted by the Council, which has naturally produced vigorous and unanimous protests from the pharmacists of the town and surrounding districts. The latter contend that a municipal pharmacy would be detrimental to their commerce in the manner laid down by the often-cited Law of Germinal, Year XI. The Prefect adds that the municipality is acting out of its province, as the poor-relief offices are alone entitled to open pharmacies as annexes, though the Municipal Council can vote subsidies for their support. But a parish administration would be engaging its responsibility unduly by making itself liable for any accidents that might occur. M. Vel Durand terminates his letter by requesting the Mayor to communicate this opinion to the Municipal Council and also to the pharmacists of Roubaix.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE "PLATYPUS BRAND," the trade-mark of the Tasmanian Eucalyptus Company, which is familiar in England, has been registered for use in the United States.

THE HOFMANN HOUSE.—The contributions which have been received up to the present by the committee entrusted with the gathering of funds for the erection of a chemical institute in commemoration of the late Professor A. W. von Hofmann amount to 165,354m. (about 8,260*l.*).

METRICAL WEIGHTS IN RUSSIAN PHARMACY.—Hitherto the old Nuremberg medicinal weights have been in use in Russian medicine and pharmacy, but during the last four years the metrical system has been used in University teaching. Its use is now to be made compulsory for medical men and pharmacists.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE has been opened in New York. It is situated on West Central Park and Ninety-seventh Street, Dr. Paul Gibier, the director of the institute, is one of the most distinguished pupils of Pasteur. The institute is five stories high and is built of brick and stone, the building contains all the latest improvements introduced in the laboratories of Pasteur, Charcot, and Brown-Séquard.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is meeting with some competition. Professor Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, Professor Caspari, of Baltimore, and Professor C. Lewis Diehl, of Louisville, are candidates for it. Dr. Charles Rice, of New York, has withdrawn in favour of Professor Caspari. The office is a salaried one, \$750 and expenses being paid yearly. We learn from later intelligence that Professor Remington has been appointed "permanent secretary during the interim between October, 1893, and the next annual meeting." The question of permanency will then be settled by the votes of the members assembled.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN COPENHAGEN.—Still they come! This time it is the "Industriforeningen," or Industrial Society of Copenhagen, who are asking owners or promoters of new inventions likely to be useful in the Scandinavian countries to send their goods, or models of them, to the Danish capital, where a "special exhibition of new inventions" is to be opened on January 5, 1894. If the show is a success it will remain open during the month of February also, and in that case a series of special "inventories" exhibitions may be mapped out for several succeeding summers. There will be one pleasant innovation in the impending exhibition—viz., that exhibitors will have nothing to pay for space. The entries close on December 1 next, and enquiries should be addressed to the "Industriforeningen" Copenhagen V, or to the Copenhagen Patent Office, 48 Vimmelskattel, Copenhagen K. The Industrial Society, under the auspices of which the show is being arranged, has had a good deal of experience in this line, and was entrusted by the Danish Government with the arrangement of the Danish Court at Chicago.

MAYORS CONNECTED WITH THE DRUG-TRADE.

THE mayoral elections in England and Wales have passed this year without resulting in the return of as large a number of chemists as those of 1892. Last year we were able to announce the return of a round dozen of provincial Mayors belonging to the craft of pharmacy; this year, so far as we can trace, only six have been elected. Politically, two of them rank as Gladstonians, one as a Liberal-Unionist, and three as Conservatives. Widnes, however, has chosen a Gladstonian, and Wolverhampton a Conservative, Mayor, having close associations with the drug-trade, the former as a soap-maker, the latter as a paint and varnish manufacturer. The following are those who have been honoured:—

Mr. Samuel Richard Anness, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, of 26 Westgate Street, Ipswich, who now presides over the civic life of that borough, is a Gladstonian Liberal.

Mr. F. H. Gossage, J.P., re-elected for the second time as Mayor of Widnes, is the head of the well-known firm of Gossage & Sons, soap-makers in that borough. Mr. Gossage was also elected as a Gladstonian.

Mr. Frederick Jones, chemist and druggist, of West Allington, has assumed the Mayoral chair of Bridport. In politics he is a Liberal-Unionist.

Wolverhampton has re-elected its Mayor of last year, Alderman Charles Tertius Mander, head of the large firm of Mander Brothers, paint and varnish manufacturers. Mr. Mander is a Conservative. He was educated at Rugby, and afterwards graduated M.A. Cantab. Mr. Mander is an officer of the Q.O.R. Staffordshire Yeomanry, and a J.P. of the borough of Wolverhampton.

Mr. William Martindale, pharmaceutical chemist, of 10 West Cavendish Street, London, has been elected Mayor of the old borough of Winchelsea. The actual election was held on Easter Monday, but the Mayor may fittingly be represented here among his colleagues. Winchelsea and London City are the only two unreformed corporations left in England, and even Winchelsea, we understand, has been shorn of most of its former privileges and judicial powers since the establishment of the County Councils. Mr. Martindale, as all pharmacists know, is a prominent member of the Pharmaceutical Council. He is a Conservative.

Mr. Edgar Neale, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Chippenham, was born in 1851, and apprenticed to pharmacy with Mr. E. H. Orchard, of Salisbury. In 1878 he commenced business on his own account in the borough of which he has now assumed the Mayoralty for the second time, his first term of office having been in 1883-84. Mr. Neale has been a member of the Council of the Borough of Chippenham since 1879, and has served as Chairman of the General Purposes Committee. He is also a Guardian of the Poor, and generally takes an ardent interest in civic life. Mr. Neale is a Conservative in politics.

Mr. Edward Staple Wootton, chemist and druggist, of 76 High Street, Margate, who has assumed the Mayoral chain of office for the popular watering-place of Margate, is a Gladstonian. Mr. Wootton was born at Margate on October 22, 1840, and educated privately. He joined his father after leaving school in his very old-established chemists' business in the High Street, the frontage and ancient appearance of which attract much notice from visitors during the season. This business is now carried on by the new Mayor alone. Mr. Wootton has always shown great interest in all questions concerning the welfare of his native town. In 1880 he was nominated and returned as a member of its Council, and has since been made an Alderman of the borough. In April, 1887, Mr. Wootton was made a Justice of the Peace for the Cinque Ports. He has held the Presidency and Treasurership of the town Working Men's Club, and has been Chairman of the Local Liberal Association. Mr. Wootton is Treasurer and Trustee for several other societies—viz., the Philanthropic Institution, the Board School Penny Dinner and Clothing Clubs, &c.

Mr. Edward Watson, chemist and druggist, has been unanimously elected Mayor of Beccles, Suffolk, in which place he carries on business.

We may be able to publish portraits of other pharmaceutical mayors next week.



THE MAYOR OF CHIPPENHAM.



THE MAYOR OF WINCHESTER.



THE MAYOR OF MARGATE.



THE MAYOR OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

The Winter Session.

FEDERATION OF LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

DISCUSSION IN MANCHESTER.

At the opening meeting for the session of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, which was held in the Victoria Hotel on November 8—Mr. G. S. Woolley, the President, in the chair—a discussion took place regarding the proposed federation of local pharmaceutical associations.

Mr. H. KEMP introduced the subject. Having read the circular setting forth the objects of the Federation, those being the greater unity of pharmacists and the better protection of their trade interests, he said he was glad to have this early opportunity of bringing forward the question of federation as briefly outlined in the circular which they had heard read, and to which their attention had previously been directed by the kindness of the editors of the trade journals. They would all recollect the very successful meeting they had in March last, when over two hundred chemists of the district met to consider the question of trade organisation. These two hundred chemists represented a very great many more who would have been present, but who were prevented by business from attending. The fact that so many chemists assembled at that meeting demonstrated that a large percentage of the trade were keenly alive to the need for more organisation, and that in more organisation they saw more hope for the future. This question of organisation had entered into other minds than theirs, and simultaneously with themselves friends in Birmingham and elsewhere had thought it was time a move was made to bring about a closer union between the scattered fragments, and by welding them into one homogeneous whole they hoped it would be possible to exert an influence for the common good such as did not at present exist, and acquire a power such as appeared impossible of attainment by any other means. Prompted by that hope, a meeting of local secretaries and others was called at Nottingham during the British Pharmaceutical Conference to test the feeling of the trade upon the matter. That meeting, which was free and open to all, included representative men from all parts of the country, and embraced all grades of pharmacists. It was perfectly unanimous in affirming that there was scope for and need of an organisation which should bring all lesser pharmaceutical organisations into close touch, and, if need be, into simultaneous action, and the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations was the outcome. The pharmacists at the meeting in question felt that there were things requiring doing which they believed were capable of being done, and they decided that the time and place were opportune for making a beginning. An interim committee was appointed to communicate with the associations, and as he was a member of that committee they might expect him to say something about the objects which the promoters of this scheme had in view. He would first indicate what were not the objects of the Federation. First, they did not propose to run counter to the Pharmaceutical Society; secondly, they did not wish to take up the legal work of the defunct Trade Association, in prosecuting or defending prosecutions under the Medical Acts or the Food and Drugs Act; and, thirdly, they did not propose to run a mutual admiration society, in which each man expected to receive his full complement of plaudits, and a full acquiescence in all he said. They were, however, firmly of opinion that there were many things at present detrimentally affecting the trade, which could be more or less effectually dealt with if united action on the part of a majority of those engaged in the trade could be assured. Such unity had seemed up to the present unattainable, but they were sanguine enough to believe that the Federation would supply the medium of unity. They desired that each local society and every community of chemists should have representation on an executive body, that matters affecting their trade interests should be discussed by these communities, and be afterwards deliberated upon by the whole body as represented by the delegates, and that if, after full discussion, suggested remedies for existing evils were thought practicable, means should be adopted for using the powers already existing to test the

efficacy of those remedies, and if found lacking, then to devise others. One journalist had suggested that the best services that could be rendered by the Federation would be to ensure the fair discussion of all sides of a question. That was precisely what they desired to see; it was just what they were striving for, being satisfied that if light was brought to bear upon some of the questions affecting their calling, much of the present callous indifference to their best interests would disappear. Coming to details of the work of the Federation, he held that the nomination of good men, and the promotion of their election, would be in itself a sufficient *raison d'être* for the Federation, and supplied at once an answer to the question, "What can be done by the Federation that cannot already be done as well or better by the Society?" The Council could not discuss, much less influence, its own election. The Federation could very materially influence the elections, and if it did, he did not hesitate to say they should see less of the round man in the square hole. They must have more men of mettle. It was not heads simply they wanted, but brains. As a friend said to him, they wanted live men in every office, and men who, whilst taking the honours, would also share the labours of the day. There were some devoted men on the Council whose sympathies were fully awake and whose services they could ill afford to lose—men whose record was one of untiring zeal. They wanted more of them. Although the Federation would be in no way dependent upon or responsible to the Pharmaceutical Society, it might be a useful handmaid, and there were many ways in which material support and persuasive influence might be legitimately brought to bear upon the Society. Take, for example, the one-man company trader, of which Birmingham supplied so excellent a specimen, whose business transactions were described as a travesty of the Companies Act. Cases on precisely parallel lines with this swarmed, but he believed if the Federation took this matter up in a business-like manner and the Society saw that it had the support of the great bulk of the legitimate chemists, the days of many of those companies would be numbered. Take another point. The Privy Council in its wisdom had not consented to the increased severity of the examinations in order that a man might be better fitted to sell or dispense poisons, but to more effectually protect the public health. The candidate was not examined in the depths of botany, chemistry, pharmacy, and the recognition of drugs for fun, but solely with a view to assuring as far as possible that the drugs supplied to the public shall be personally guaranteed and efficiently compounded. But at present the law permitted confusion to exist, instead of compelling a distinction to be clearly drawn between the man who had proved his competency and the huckster who might be, and often was, utterly ignorant of the simplest distinctions between one drug and another. Sooner or later the Legislature, if educated to it, would, in the public interest, demand a reform in this respect, and their successors, if not themselves, would reap the reward to which their education entitled them. The promoters of the Federation desired to render effectual aid in enforcing the powers the Pharmaceutical Society at present possessed, as well as in extending those powers. To maintain this Federation he was personally in favour of a capitation levy upon the funds of the Associations, and he advocated that every association of 20 to 50 members should send one delegate, and associations with more than 50 members one delegate for every 50 or fraction of 50. In cases of associations of less than 20 members he would suggest amalgamation with a neighbouring association and the appointment of one delegate for the two. In concluding, Mr. Kemp said he wished it to be understood that he held no brief from the interim committee. Apart from the roughly-outlined principles which formed the basis of the scheme, he was solely responsible for the views he had laid before them that night. Whether they were illusory or Utopian he left others to say.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Kemp deserved their thanks for the able manner in which he had brought this matter before them. To his mind the speech which they had heard had certainly opened up a better prospect of success for the proposed Federation than he first thought was possible. He did not know whether Mr. Kemp had noticed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of last week the resolution passed at Leeds.

Mr. KEMP: Yes; I have seen it.

The PRESIDENT thought Mr. Kemp had given a pretty good reply so far to that resolution. Perhaps the gentlemen at Leeds might reconsider their decision. He thought this Federation of Local Associations could materially assist the Pharmaceutical Society in many ways. It was, perhaps, not advisable to go into particulars at this stage, but he thought it must be apparent to everyone that such a Federation could be of great assistance to the parent Society. They had for a long time heard grumblings about the Pharmaceutical Society. Now, the Pharmaceutical Council was nothing more nor less than what the chemists of this country made it, and if they were not satisfied with the gentlemen who formed the Council it was their duty to replace them by others in whom they had confidence. He, personally, had no reason to be dissatisfied with the Pharmaceutical Council, but there were gentlemen who had expressed dissatisfaction with their work, and the proposed Federation would be a means of remedying the evil if there was one. The federated Associations, situated as they were throughout the country, would have a tremendous power in their hands which, if used wisely, would certainly do considerable good. Of course, a Federation of this sort could not be carried on without money, and he considered that the way of raising the funds foreshadowed by Mr. Kemp was a very good one.

Mr. W. KIRKBY asked if Mr. Kemp intended to move a resolution on the subject.

Mr. KEMP said he would be glad to do so, but he would prefer that the resolution came from someone else.

Mr. KIRKBY thought that if Mr. Kemp moved a resolution it would add point to the debate.

Mr. KEMP then moved that the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association approves of the aims and scheme of the proposed Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations as stated in the circular-letter received by the President.

Mr. W. WILKINSON seconded the resolution.

Mr. CHARLES TURNER thought it was very desirable that a Federation should be formed. Many chemists had somewhat of an antipathy to the Pharmaceutical Society, and they would support a Federation on the lines proposed, which might touch the elbow, so to speak, of the Pharmaceutical Society on certain occasions. He thought the Pharmaceutical Society really had the interest of the trade in sight, but all chemists did not agree with that opinion, and they thought they might move the Society indirectly by such a Federation as was proposed. He should support the resolution.

Mr. J. R. YOUNG (Warrington) said he thought it would be quite safe on general grounds to support the resolution. Anything which had the slightest tendency to promote unity and discourage the present system of utter disunion existing in the trade ought to be supported. Mr. Kemp had shown them that such a Federation as was proposed could exert an influence on the Pharmaceutical Society, and he (Mr. Young) could see that it might exert a very healthful influence. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society might be made more representative of the trade at large, but so long as the fifteen thousand chemists of this country chose to stand outside the Society and content themselves with railing at everything that was being done, so long would the present complexion of the Council remain as it was.

Mr. KIRKBY said Mr. Kemp might tell them what this Federation was to do. He had suggested that it should take in hand the nomination and election of councillors to the Pharmaceutical Society. It seemed to him that if the Federation was to be of any service it must have definite aims before it. It would not do to say that it would not do any harm. They wanted it to do some good, and some more good than influence the election of councillors. He failed to see where the power of the proposed Federation was to come from. Mr. Kemp told them its powers would rest in its large membership, and that it would be able to treat with the Pharmaceutical Council and bring about certain reforms which they might think desirable. It seemed to him to be a very roundabout way to get at the Pharmaceutical Society. This Federation might be very useful in the way of influencing local members of Parliament, but unless there was something more to come out of it than simply the nomination and election of new councillors and the influencing of members of Parliament, he thought there was no necessity for it. If they were to try and make better use of

the organisation they already had, instead of forming a new organisation, they would be going in the right direction. He moved, as an amendment, that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable, instead of forming the proposed Federation, that better use should be made of the present organisation.

Mr. BLACKBURN seconded the amendment. He thought their energies would be best devoted in helping the Pharmaceutical Society. During the last year or two the Society had wakened up considerably, and chemists were more willing to support it than they were.

Mr. W. LANE spoke in support of the resolution.

On a division the resolution proposed by Mr. Kemp was carried, only three members supporting the amendment. On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. KIRKBY, Mr. Kemp was appointed a delegate to represent the Manchester Association in the Federation.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

ON Thursday last, November 9, a paper on

A NEW METHOD FOR THE DETECTION AND ESTIMATION OF OXALIC ACID

was read by Mr. ALEXANDER GUNN. In his laboratory duties the author has to deal with large quantities of pure solutions of iron salts, such as solutions of ferrous phosphate and ferrous hypophosphite, which, when carefully made, are nearly water-white, but on undue exposure to the air they rapidly change colour. He finds that the persistent lemon-yellow colour in an acid solution of ferrous phosphate is due to oxalic acid. This has led him to suggest a pure unoxidised acid solution of ferrous phosphate as a means of detecting or estimating small quantities of oxalic acid. For estimation the chief reagents are: (1) A standard solution of oxalic acid, of which 100 c.c. = 1 gramme; (2) a solution of ferrous phosphate containing about 12.5 per cent. $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ with excess of phosphoric acid. The apparatus consists of Nessler glasses; burette, 20 c.c., divided into one-tenths and with a fine outlet; graduated cylinders, 100 c.c. and 50 c.c.; and pipettes, 5 c.c. To perform the test, first run 7.5 c.c. of the solution of ferrous phosphate into a Nessler glass, and make up to 50 c.c. with distilled water. The solution should be perfectly water-white. The success of the estimation depends almost wholly upon this condition. Then make 50 c.c. more, and place in another Nessler glass. Into one of the glasses drop a few cubic centimetres of the solution to be estimated, and stir well. A yellow tint will be developed at once if oxalic acid be present. Taking note of the amount used, the colour is imitated in the other glass by dropping the standard solution of oxalic acid from the burette into it until, after stirring, the proper colour is reached. The author gave examples of results which he had obtained, and these showed that when alum is present to the extent of 20 or 25 per cent. the results are vitiated, although qualitatively the presence of oxalic acid is clearly seen when 0.75 per cent., or even less, is present in the mixture. Tartaric acid, however, containing 1 per cent. oxalic acid and the same amount of alum comes out nearly accurate quantitatively. In mixtures of tartaric acid and oxalic acid the latter can be estimated with something like precision. Thus, in such a mixture 1.76 per cent. of oxalic acid was found when 1.7 per cent. was actually present.

Mr. Robert Warrington, F.R.S., has referred to the difficulty of detecting oxalic acid in tartaric-acid liquors, and puts it down as practically an impossibility when traces only of oxalic acid are present. The author got some such liquor from Mr. Warrington, and, although it was quite brown, after dilution and treatment with animal charcoal, he had no difficulty in obtaining the yellow colour. There is only one substance which gives a colour at all like oxalic acid, and that is antipyrin. The author illustrated the paper by experiments, and acknowledged his indebtedness to Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson for facilities extended to him for carrying out the experiments upon which the communication was based.

The discussion which ensued was interrogative. Messrs. HARRISON (President), W. H. SYMONS, SAGE, and GANE were the speakers. Mr. GUNN, in reply, stated that the colour was the same as that produced in the photographic

ferrous oxalate developer. He had found that a mixture of glacial acetic acid and calcium oxalate would give a reaction with ferrous-phosphate solution.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The PRESIDENT then mentioned that another member had a subject to bring before the meeting, whereupon

Mr. DAVIES rose to propose the following resolution to the meeting, viz. :—

That the meeting desire the council of this Association to discuss the idea of planning excursions into the country on Sunday, and adopt the best method of carrying it out.

Mr. DAVIES was of the opinion that there was not enough friendship and social intercourse between chemists' assistants, and, as they were tied all the week, this would be the only day in which they could adopt the manner of improving their acquaintance with each other. He thought it a subject which needed dealing with at once.

The PRESIDENT, in commenting upon the resolution, said he knew many men who had no friends in London found Sunday a dreary day, and he should like to see the matter thoroughly discussed, for if anything was to be done it should be now at the beginning of the session, so that it could be continued in the summer if it were found a success.

Mr. GANE seconded the proposition, and it was supported by Messrs. TICKLE, BARRATT, MORLEY, JONES, HILL, and ROE. It was carried unanimously.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

LAST week Mr. R. TOCHER, Ph.C., Maybole, was to give the Association the benefit of his views on pharmaceutical ethics, but as he had not had time to prepare his paper he gave the members a sketch of

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION.

He was historical to begin with, and then attacked the problem of unqualified assistants, saying it was not desirable that "weeds" should be in their profession. If the public knew the weeds they would do the weeding. He considered that pharmacists were themselves to blame for the growth of proprietary medicines. A repeal of the Stamp Act would do no good. The only way he saw out of the difficulty was to increase the licence-duty from 5s. to 5l. He also spoke against doctors' shops, and advocated union as a means of bettering the condition of pharmacy.

A discussion followed. In the course of this Mr. ROBERTSON said he thought the medical profession was more to blame than they were for the great number of proprietary articles that were now in the market. Chemists had so few prescriptions to dispense that they must resort to some other means to get a return for their labour. He advised every chemist to adopt one or two good proprietary articles and to push them.

Mr. MOIR held similar views, and disapproved of the proposal to increase the patent-medicine licence. Speaking of the decrease in the revenue from patent medicines he said that depression in trade had a good deal to do with it. Patent medicine proprietors would undoubtedly see that, and the time would soon come when they would have better prices all round.

Mr. BOYD said Mr. Tocher was a little hazy about a doctor's right of opening a shop. A doctor had that right, and, more than that, he could put up the title of chemist and druggist if he liked. He did not see that an increase of the patent, medicine licence would do any good. It would only be taking money out of their pockets to benefit the Government. The stores could pay it more easily than they could, and they sold a long way more patent medicines than was sold in chemists' shops. There was a demand for patents, and it was their business to supply them.

Mr. ROEB did not think Mr. Tocher's opinions were of much consequence.

Mr. McEWAN objected to cipher prescriptions, and to the statement that unqualified assistants are "weeds."

Mr. TOCHER explained that that remark applied to unqualified assistants of thirty years' standing.

Mr. RUSSELL supported nearly all Mr. Tocher's views.

Mr. LAING, Secretary, thought it right that every man should try to put up as many proprietaries as he could. Chemists should have all things belonging to the realm of pharmacy in their own hands.

Mr. CURRIE, the Chairman, also spoke. He attributed the flood of proprietary medicine to the conduct of doctors. He referred to specialities particularly, adding that so long as medical and other journals advertised such preparations chemists and druggists would have a very poor chance of stemming the flood. At the same time he thought newspaper proprietors would be fools if they refused to make money by patent-medicine advertisements. Mr. Boyd had asserted that a medical man could if he chose use the title "chemist and druggist." He must correct Mr. Boyd, and point out that it was distinctly laid down in the Act that he could not.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS', ASSISTANTS', AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

THE opening meeting of the sixteenth session was held at 36 York Place, on Wednesday, November 8, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. ALEX. J. DEY, President, was in the chair, and delivered an

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Dey selected as the subject of his remarks recent prosecutions under the Pharmacy Act in regard to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines. He traced the influence of the case against the Provincial Supply Association, and said that although the decision in the case had some bad effects, it was not without its good points. One of the most important of these was the qualification of the actual person who sells. In the celebrated Wheeldon case this point was emphasised in a way which could not be mistaken when it was held that although the principal and actual owner of the shop was a registered chemist, the unqualified assistant who sold the poison was liable to a penalty. This decision struck an effectual blow at the noxious system of branch shops, often conducted by very incompetent assistants, and at the same time made it plain to all that the law compelled unqualified men who owned shops under either a chemist's or a doctor's name to study for and pass the Minor examination. He considered that it also strengthened the chemists' claim for exemption from jury-service, as the Act virtually says that a chemist must always be in his shop. Mr. Dey then proceeded to sketch more recent efforts to get the most out of the Pharmacy Act, especially in regard to the chlorodyne case (*Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper*), the facts of which he recited, and he gave particulars of other cases depending upon it more or less. Then the Irish decision in regard to Kay's linseed was commented upon, and some speculations were advanced as to what may have been in the minds of the framers of the sixteenth section of the British Pharmacy Act. Mr. Dey thought they only meant to exclude wholesale dealing in patent medicines. At all events, the Irish decision, he said, brings the law relating to the sale of poisons into direct opposition to the law relating to patents, for if, by taking out a patent for a mixture containing poison, that mixture can be sold by an unqualified person, then the fifteenth section of the Act is rendered absolutely of no effect. The Patent Law protects an inventor in the use of his invention, *provided its exercise be not contrary to law, or prejudicial to the Queen's subjects generally*. If we are to accept the Pharmacy Act as the law in regard to the sale of poisons, then we must regard the sale of patent medicines containing poison by unregistered persons as breaking the law, even although they may be the subject of letters patent. He also considered that free traffic in poisonous patented medicines was to the danger of the public, and he gave examples of recent patents to exemplify his statement.

Mr. Dey proceeded to deal with the licorine case, expressing the hope that the judgment will not be allowed to stand, for the judgment he considered to be indefensible. The minute dose he considered a great danger, because if unqualified persons were allowed to compound prescriptions containing such, they might ignorantly or carelessly put in a dangerous quantity of poison, with fatal consequences. He insisted that the really valuable safeguard lies, not in the

poison label, but in the special education and competence of the person who sells and compounds. To depart from this principle in the smallest degree opens the door to practices which would constitute a grave public danger, and it is to be hoped that any attempt at its infraction will be resisted to the utmost.

Mr. J. LAIDLAW EWING, Chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch, in seconding a vote of thanks to the President, congratulated him on the able way in which he had treated what had been a vexed and stormy question. He thought the circumstances attending all these proceedings furnished a very striking illustration of the great difference that might exist between the views of those who were the framers of an Act and the views of those who had to interpret it. The recent decisions appeared to carry the provisions of the Act beyond the dreams of those who framed it. It was true that the position of registered assistants had thereby been bettered, and he thought that fact ought to bring home to them a higher sense of the responsibility that rested upon them as members of an onerous and honourable profession. With regard to the decision in the licorine case he entirely agreed with the President, and he felt sure the Society would not lose sight of the matter. The view he took was well expressed in the *Lancet* in the following words:—"We repeat that the mere presence of a poison in a preparation should for many reasons be a bar to its indiscriminate sale, or else the provisions of the Act will to some extent be paralysed, and the mischief against which its provisions were intended to operate will be increased. It is difficult to draw a sharp line distinguishing between quantities which are fatal and not fatal, and to insert a section in the Act making a provision of this kind would be utterly impracticable."

Messrs. POA and C. F. HENRY also supported the vote of thanks, which was passed with acclamation.

The SECRETARY then read the Prize Committee's report on the essays sent in in competition for

THE BOTANICAL PRIZE,

offered by Mr. S. G. Crowden. The essays described the botanical excursions held during the summer months and described the plants collected. The prize was gained by Mr. John Harris Burns, 73 Princes Street. The second best essay by George Senter, 25 Ardmillan Terrace, was of such merit that the Committee awarded a special prize.

Mr. J. LAIDLAW EWING presented the prizes, and in doing so expressed his opinion of the value of field botany to the pharmacist.

The PRESIDENT intimated before the meeting closed that Mr. Ewing had generously offered a prize to take the place of the Ainslie Pharmacy Prize.

We observe that the Association have arranged for ten meetings in the course of the session. Particulars of the next one are given under "Next Week." The subjects at most of the meetings are left open, but on February 14 there will be a debate on "Should chemists prescribe?" The members will also discuss a supper towards the end of the session, this taking the place of the old-fashioned *conversazione*.

CAMBRIDGE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting held on November 2, at Caius College, Mr. M. M. PATISON-MUIR, Praelector in Chemistry of the College, gave a very interesting lecture on

"SCIENTIFIC METHOD."

The lecturer said he intended to use some of the things which his audience were accustomed to handle in the routine of their business to illustrate the method whereby science advanced and accurate knowledge grew from more to more.

Science is accurate and systematic knowledge. Strings of facts, however useful they may be, are not science. When comparison of fact with fact begins, science begins. Observation, experiment, comparison of results of observation and experiment, framing hypotheses or guesses to account for those results of observation that are alike, testing these guesses by deducing consequences from them, and observing or experimenting to find whether the necessary consequences are or are not true; advancing from one hypothesis to another, with constant testing by observation and ex-

periment, and finally embracing all the hypotheses and all the facts in a general theory—this, said the lecturer, is the scientific method.

This method was illustrated by experiments on air, which were designed to answer the question suggested by a comparison of air with other common things, "Is air a mixture or a compound of its constituents?" The lecturer pointed out the great importance of classification in science; in order to compare the results of observation and experiment, with the view of reasoning thereon, it is necessary, said he, to put together those things that are like, and to separate those that are unlike. The remainder of the lecture was directed to the subject of classification.

Taking magnesia, chalk, and cream of tartar, Mr. Muir traced, by the aid of experiments, the resemblance and difference between the composition and properties of those substances. He warned the audience against drawing too hasty conclusions from experimental results, illustrating this by a few experiments which were performed by the alchemists, and interpreted by them to mean that metals are changeable one into another. Mr. Muir indicated briefly some of the ways in which drugs are classified, and concluded with an appeal to the members to recognise the vast importance to mankind of the advance of accurate, well-founded, and systematic knowledge.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Muir on the motion of Alderman DECK, seconded by Mr. E. S. PECK.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, STONEHOUSE, AND DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Plymouth, on November 15. Twenty-three chemists attended, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. G. Netting; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. H. Rendle and F. W. Hunt; Treasurer, Mr. Harvey J. Bailey; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. C. Cocks (Stonehouse); auditors, Mr. Maurice and Mr. Condy U'Ren; Committee, Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. C. Park, Mr. G. Breeze, Mr. M. K. Johnson, Mr. A. D. Breeze, and Mr. S. Turney.

A communication from Birmingham, suggesting a "Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations," was referred to the committee for consideration.

Messrs. Codd and Hearder, who hold certain books and cases belonging to the former local Association, which expired many years since, proposed to hand these over to the new Association.

The committee afterwards met, and decided to ask the assistants and apprentices who are members to elect and send two representatives to the general committee.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re J. B. GIBBINS, 72 Mark Lane, E.C., chemical merchant, lately trading as James B. Gibbins & Co.

THIS bankrupt failed recently with liabilities, 8,081*l*. (unreserved, 4,297*l*.), and assets, 1,757*l*. His public examination took place before Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on November 6.

In reply to Mr. Howell, Assistant Official Receiver, the bankrupt stated that when he commenced the business in October, 1891, he had a capital of 500*l*. advanced to him for the purpose by his wife. A sum of 50*l*. of that capital had not been repaid, and was included in his present indebtedness. For some years prior to starting business for himself, witness had acted as managing clerk to a house in the trade. The accounts at the end of October, 1891, showed a deficiency of 125*l*., having regard to the loans then owing, but he believed himself to be solvent right through his trading. The unsecured debts included a sum of 694*l*. in connection with bill-discounting transactions that had no relation to his business of a chemical merchant. A loss of 273*l*. had been made over contracts entered into for the supply of goods in the ordinary course of his trading. Apart from his chemical business he had discounted bills to a large extent, and his losses on the discounting of bills, trade, and otherwise had amounted to 1,045*l*. His object in entering into those trans-

actions was to obtain extra capital for the purposes of the business, and invariably he made the most careful inquiries as to the solvency of the other parties to the bills.

Examined by Mr. F. C. Willis (for the trustee), the bankrupt said his assets included a sum of 500*l.* claimed as damages in respect of breaches of contract, entered into by him with Mr. G. Dobson, of Cardiff, in April, 1882. Witness agreed to take delivery of all the sal ammoniac manufactured by Mr. Dobson during the following three years. No goods had been delivered, and Mr. Dobson's business was afterwards converted into a limited company. Witness expected to make a profit of 900*l.* on that contract, and he thought if the trustee under the bankruptcy took the necessary steps, the amount claimed for the non-fulfilment of the contract might be recovered.

By Mr. Dennis (who represented the bankrupt): A large number of the bills accepted by witness came through a person who was now serving a term of imprisonment for fraud in connection with bill-discounting transactions. The deficiency account disclosed a sum of 377*l.*, representing loss on what he considered to be the improper sale of goods hypotheated with the petitioning creditors, against an advance which, with interest thereon, amounted to 334*l.* The goods in question consisted of a quantity of oil of cognac, the value of which he estimated at 650*l.* Those goods had been sold for 250*l.*, and had witness been allowed to sell them in the ordinary course of his trading, he would have realised 1,200*l.* at the least over the transaction. Oil of cognac was an extremely valuable product, and a few drops of it would impart a ten-year old flavour to new brandy. (A laugh.)

The examination was ordered to be concluded.

Re FREDERICK ARNOLD PLINT, of the Yorkshire Pharmacy, 16 King Street, St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands.

At the Jersey Insolvency Court, on November 13, the above insolvent met his creditors.

The formal verification of claims was commenced, but was adjourned for a fortnight, when Mr. Plint will submit the usual statement as to his debts and assets, and what offer of payment he is prepared to make, &c.

Among the trade-creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys, London	14	0	0
Barron, Harvey & Co., London	59	7	10
Barelay & Sons (Limited), London	60	15	6
Barron, Squire & Co., London	160	0	0
Browning, J. H., Smithfield, London	8	5	0
Cleaver, F. S., & Sons, London	6	17	0
Clements & Co. (Limited), Bristol	17	3	0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London	22	0	0
Gibbs, D. & W., London	14	5	8
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, London	31	5	4
Hocken, Wilson & Co., London	21	7	7
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, London	14	4	8
Low, Son & Co., London	15	2	11
Masbet, H., Sheffield	22	17	6
Maubert, Fils et Vinard, France	14	1	6
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	38	6	0
Meggeson & Co., Upper Thames Street, London	25	18	5
Osborne, Garrett & Co., London	22	15	0
Reynolds, E., Rivér Don Works, Sheffield	87	10	0
Redgers, J., & Sons (Limited), Sheffield	19	10	0
Schewppe & Co., London	10	8	11
Sharp, Bros., London	8	5	0
Sonthall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham	19	5	0
Silverlock, H., London	21	18	6
Toogood & Son, London	36	3	2
The Chemists' Association (Limited), London	48	12	0
The Crown Perfumery Company, London	14	15	7
The Imperial Fire Extinguisher Company, London	42	0	0
The Patent Borax Company, Birmingham	10	1	6
Warren, A. & J., Bristol	17	18	6

Re GEO. GOODLIFFE, Folkestone, Chemist.

THE debtor applied for his discharge at the last sitting of the East Kent Bankruptcy Court, before Judge Selfe. Mr. Worsfold Mowll, Official Receiver, reported that the assets were not equal to 10*s.* in the pound, that the debtor did not keep proper books when in business, and that he continued

to trade after knowledge of his insolvency. He asked the Court to find accordingly.

The debtor, in reply to questions, stated that he had the usual books, but they were not kept up. He was now managing a small branch business at Brighton, receiving a salary of 2*l.* a week.

The Judge considered that the Official Receiver had made out his case, and suspended the discharge of the debtor for two years.

Re MRS. JANE IBBOTSON, Wakefield, Chemist's Widow.

AT the Wakefield Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, November 9, before Mr. Registrar Mason, Mrs. Jane Ibbotson, of York Street, who has carried on business as a chemist and druggist at the Cathedral Corner, was examined at length by Mr. J. B. Ottley, Official Receiver. Bankrupt stated that her husband died in November 1888, and she had since carried on the business. She had not taken any part in its management herself, but had employed managers to look after it. She had been in the habit of drawing 2*l.* per week from the business, and at other times, when she was going away, she drew further sums. The several managers whom she had employed had neglected the business, and some of them defrauded her. She had put down her assets at 590*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* and her liabilities at 802*l.* The unsecured creditors numbered 118. When her husband died the business was in an insolvent condition. She obtained 1,000*l.* insurance money, but most of it went in paying the bank (her husband having overdrawn his account) and in paying debts contracted by her husband. If the business had been properly managed she was sure it would have paid. She had not examined the books herself, but left everything to the managers. She had offered her creditors a composition of 10*s.* in the pound, but one creditor, a Mr. Todd, of Hull, refused to agree, and compelled her to file her petition. The examination was adjourned.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

Schlesinger, Harry Adrian, 31 Jewry Street, E.C., and 19 Gladwell Road, Hornsey, drug-merchant. Trustee, Wm. S. Fish, 30 Jewry Street, E.C., chemists' transfer agent. Dated November 10, 1893; filed November 13, 1893. Unsecured liabilities, 1,845*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; estimated net assets, 315*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; creditors fully secured, 215*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Assignment to realise for benefit of creditors, and covenant by debtor to pay to trustee within six months from date of distribution of proceeds of realisation, a sum sufficient to meet a composition of 1*s.* in the pound, by way of further dividend. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bideault, Flandrian, Lyons	20	2	6
Boyc, Henry, London	136	2	6
Clements, S. G., & Co., Bristol	66	19	6
Cox, S. Goodhall, Leicester	18	0	0
Gerin, Fils et Bertisse, Paris	298	13	9
Hertz & Collingwood, London	29	18	10
Loder, Son & Co., London	67	15	4
Mercer, W. A., London	919	16	9
Newbery, Thos., & Son, London	58	1	9
Renault et Cie., London	21	9	0
Steward, S.W., Bridgenorth	97	13	4
Torrillon et Cie.	66	14	5

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Arlidge, J. F., and Wilson, J. C., under the style of 'Arlidge & Wilson, surgeons and apothecaries, Haworth, Bradford.

Jameson, G. H., and Barrett, W., surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, and general medical practitioners, Heywood and Castleton Lancashire, under the style of Jameson & Barrett.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Whille, William John, Southsea, chemist and druggist.

Williams, William (otherwise William Robert Williams), Machynlleth Montgomeryshire, physician and surgeon.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London. W.O.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 1, 1893.)

"W. HUNTRODS SAFETY CHLORODYNE," and device of safety bicycle; for a medicine. By W. Huntrods, 98 Wellington Road, Leeds. The essential particular is the device. 174,622.

"TRYPHINE," and device of female figure in Greek costume holding bottle, and boy holding glass and kneeling; for whooping-cough and bronchitis remedy. By T. Turner, 11 Anson Road, Tufnell Park, N. The essential particulars are the device and the word "Tryphine." 175,143.

"JOHN EVANS, BRISTOL," as signature; for medicinal preparations. By J. Evans, 2 Bath Parade, Bristol. The essential particular is the signature. 175,238.

"KURE QUIK," and signature of applicant; for a medicine. By H. Bugg, 59 Victor Street, Great Grimsby. The essential particular is the signature. 175,330.

"NIOBE"; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By R. Dixon, East Hagbourne, Didcot. 175,453.

Device of gnome in evening dress, holding bottle; for preparations and powders, for making beverages, essences (non-alcoholic), fruit syrups, and cordials, and for aerated waters, &c. By Schofield Brothers, Joy's Brewery, Dalrymple Street, Liverpool. 175,082, 175,084.

Device of the new Tower Bridge, London; for mineral and aerated waters. By W. Chicken, trading as Bonner & Co., 495 Southwark Park Road, S.E. 175,431.

"UNITAS," and device of clasped hands on label, shield device and wording; for perfumed soap. By the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited), 119 Paisley Road, Glasgow. The essential particulars are the devices and the word "Unitas." 170,338.

Signature on label and other wording; for Eau de Cologne. By J. Maria Farina, Alte Markt, No. 54, Cologne. The essential particular is the signature. 173,106.

Star-like device, with name of the company; for dentifrices. By R. H. Groves, trading as the Kosmodont Company, 3 Market place, Blandford. The essential particular is the device. 175,188.

Device of back of bald head, and wording; for a hair-lotion. By J. C. Wiggin & Son, 34 St. Matthews, Ipswich. The essential particular is the device. 175,470.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 8, 1893.)

Device of shield, with circles and signature; for condition-powder for horses. By R. J. Penhall, Pembridge, R.S.O. 173,366.

"FUMIGATING OR PASTILLE PAPER," and other wording on label; for fumigating-paper. By F. Allnutt, 12 and 13 Chapel Row, Portsea. 175,391.

"THE RIGHT SORT," and device of steering-wheel; for disinfecting-soap and disinfectants and medicated soap. By W. Gossage & Sons, Widnes. The essential particular is the device. 175,592, 175,593.

"VINOLIA' PASTILLES," and other wording, on circular design; for medicated voice-pastilles. By Blondeau et Cie., Ryland Road, N.W. The essential particular of the trade-mark is the word "Vinolia." 174,364.

Device of shield, with signature, surmounted by device of elephants' heads, &c.; for medicinal preparations and perfumery. By John Hutchinson, 53 Theobald's Road, London, W.C. 175,302, 175,303.

"MOONLIGHT"; for ointment for human use. By S. Smith, 1 Fumival's Inn, London, E.C. 175,427.

"ZODIL"; for a preparation in Class 3, for human use. By Hopkinson & Co., Lenton Road, Nottingham. 175,362.

Devices of dispensing-scales, pestle and mortar, retort, &c., within letter G., and initials; for medicines for human use. By R. H. Groves, 3 Market Place, Blandford. The essential particular is the combination of devices. 175,443.

Device of mortar containing liquid and sticks on label, with Japanese wording at sides; for logwood extract, being a vegetable dye. By F. Cornes, 8 Great Winchester Street, London. The essential particular is the device. 174,270.

"VINOLIA' EAU DE COLOGNE," and other wording and signature, on black-edged label; for a perfume. By Blondeau et Cie., Ryland Road, London, N.W. The essential particular is the word "Vinolia." 174,219.

"PUMA"; for natural and artificial pumice-stone. By J. E. Whiting, 11a Wellington Street, Leeds. 175,356.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 15, 1893.)

"ZELODYNE"; for medicine. By A. M. B. Harcourt, 95 Guildford Street, W.C. 175,466.

"MURACUM"; for a neuralgia-medicine. By Sarah A. Fenton, trading as Fenton & Co., 11 Brixton Road, S.W. 175,500.

Figure of a little man; for preparations and powders for making beverages, essences, fruit-cordial, &c. By Schofield Brothers, Joys Brewery, Dalrymple Street, Liverpool. 175,082.

Figure of a canary over the word "Canary"; for a peculiar, food-preparation of mustard. By Dr. Edward Lund, 22 St. John Street, Manchester. 175,087.

"SCOURGE METAL POLISH CO." (in type and script); for goods in Class 47. By the Company, 23 Chapel Street, Liverpool. 175,179.

"SUPER GOSSAMER FOR THE COMPLEXION" (on round and band labels with coat-of-arms); for a toilet-requisite. By H. B. Sleeman, 84 Leadenhall Street, E.C. The word "Gossamer" and the coat-of-arms are the essential particulars. 172,959.

"VICTORIA KNIFE-POWDER," and Queen's head in a round label; for knife powder. By John Oakey & Sons (Lim.), Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 175,175.

"ARKOLITE" in white letters on a black oval; for boot-polish. By J. J. B. Jones-Parry, Richmond Barracks, Dublin. 175,239.

Two labels; for Nixey's refined blacklead. By the firm trading as W. G. Nixey, 12 Soho Square, W. 175,344-5.

An alteration has been made in W. P. Adshead's trade-mark, No. 4,060, the words "& Co. Ltd." being added to "W. P. Adshead," in accordance with an order of the High Court of Justice.

PILOCARPINE AS A HAIR-DYE.—At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington recently specimen of hair were shown which had become dark under the administration of pilocarpine. In one case in which the drug was administered for two years the eye-brows turned dark.

GUS DE SMITH: "Your charge for pulling that tooth is 50 cents?" Dr. Molaryanker: "Yes, that's the regular price." "Here's a dollar bill." "I can't make the change. What do say to pulling another tooth for the change?" "No, I thank you." "Well, suppose I pull two teeth for the 50 cents? You can't kick about that."—*Texas Siftings.*

BREAD-MAKING BY CHEMICAL METHODS.—According to M. Villon, the latest and best method for making bread is by mixing the flour, salt, water, &c., in suitable closed pans, afterwards adding carbonic-acid gas as now sold in syphons. The dough should be kept constantly stirred for about an hour, while at the same time it is found necessary to maintain a pressure of rather more than 2 lbs. to the square inch. The necessary ingredients can be easily added for fancy bread. M. Villon also claims that this process, besides being rapid, has also the advantage that bread made by it is free from microbes, yeast being supplanted by the carbonic-acid gas.

KINGZETT'S PATENT SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES

ARE FAR AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

TRADE TERMS:—

6d. candles ... 3/10 per doz. net.
1s. „ (water jacketed)... 6/10 „

They are lighted with the greatest ease, and burn steadily and thoroughly, ensuring more secure Disinfection than any others.

THE SANITAS CO., LIM., BETHNAL GREEN, E.

A POSITIVE PAIN-KILLER.

GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

DAYS OIL OF THE NIGHT

Is an Embrocative Balm for the People, and a source of profit to the Retailer.

1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. NO CUTTING. [2]

DAY & SONS, CREWE.

UMNEY'S CINCHONA
ERGOT
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**FLUID
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PRICES CURRENT
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HALF THE BATTLE! TO BUY WELL.

SANDOID & CO. offer unpriced value in
PERFUMES—1 oz. to Winchester
23 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Price List upon application.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN CHEMIST
in PARIS (founded 1808)

BOISSY late GALLOIS

2, Place Vendôme, Corner of rue St-Honoré
would undertake one or two additional
agencies for patent Medicines, Sundries, etc.
Special connexion amongst Doctors
in Paris & Provinces.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS



PATENT SELF-AERATING
MOVEABLE BLOCKS

WORKS, BATTERSEA LONDON. S.W.

MOSS'S MALT

PREPARATIONS:

Solid Extract. Liquid Extract.
Malt and Oil.

Malt and Oil, with Hypophosphites.

No Fermentation. No Candying.

GALEN WORKS, Wilson St., LONDON, S.E.

GLENDENNING'S BEEF AND MALT WINE.

Composed of Kepler's Malt Extract, Liebig's Beef Extract, and old Alto-Douro Port Wine. Being a standard preparation, it commands a ready and a steady sale. Order through your Wholesale House, or direct from

Established 1867. **W. GLENDENNING & SONS,** [Established 1867.]
WINE MERCHANT,

9 GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Works—Salzbach Buildings, St. Mary's Place.

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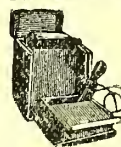
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GENT & CO., LEICESTER.

British Medical Journal.

"WE HAVE COMPARED TINCTURES, &c., MADE FROM
FLETCHER'S CONCENTRATED LIQUORS
WITH SIMILAR PREPARATIONS MADE EXACTLY ACCORDING
TO THE B. P. METHODS, AND WE FIND THAT THEY ARE
PRACTICALLY IDENTICAL IN CHARACTER."

Editorial Comments.

COMPANY PHARMACY.

CHEMISTS who noticed in our last week's news items the report of the annual general meeting of "Boots (Limited)" must have recognised that as a very sinister sign of the times. The limited company referred to now carries on twenty-nine chemists' shops in Midland towns, and the accounts presented at the annual meeting seem to have shown an annual net profit from the whole of about 8,000£. The company owns six shops in Nottingham, eight in Sheffield, three in Derby, two in Rotherham, two in Lincoln, and one each in Burton-on-Trent, Ilkeston, Grantham, Loughborough, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Chesterfield and Hanley. This is by far the most extensive experiment in company pharmacy we have yet heard of. The businesses are conducted quite legally (so far as appears), qualified men

are at the head of each shop, and the law has declared that a company can keep open shop for the sale of poisons, and can describe itself as a chemist and druggist without any qualification.

What ground for legitimate complaint exists against such an enterprise as this? Simply this: that it threatens the annihilation of pharmacy proper in this country. We are not sentimentalists in regard to pharmacy as an art or as a science, but we consider that the consummation indicated would be a calamity. The chairman of this company is a Rochdale grocer, who owns forty-five shops in another trade. We have his own word for it that he "knows what he is doing." The managing director of the concern is an exceptionally smart business-man, but he has not acquired any legal qualification to conduct a chemist's business. The twenty-nine qualified managers and the other assistants are all of them servants of the company, bound to carry out legitimate orders. The directors and shareholders naturally enough aim to increase their dividends, and there is nothing to prevent their acquiring twenty-nine more shops, or two hundred and ninety more for that matter. In fact, there is nothing too fantastic in the idea that in some years a few companies will supply all the pharmaceutical requirements of the country. Men will qualify simply to become the servants of such companies, the shops will be well fitted, well stocked, and well lighted, and if each makes a clear 10-per-cent. profit in the year the purposes of the promoters will be accomplished. The study of drugs and of their manipulation, except for purposes of examination, will be at an end in this country, and the aid which pharmacists can give to medical practitioners will be seriously crippled. Moreover, as a rule, the "qualified managers" will be, as mere salaried servants, withdrawn to a large extent from the ranks of those who can serve their fellow-citizens. From a public point of view, as well as from a strictly pharmaceutical aspect, this development of company pharmacy demands serious consideration. We have often before called attention to it, but we think the object-lesson now before the trade should be regarded as a danger-signal, especially by those who have the control of pharmaceutical affairs.

PHARMACEUTICAL HISTOLOGY.

LAST week's evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was probably regarded by most of those who were present, and by the larger audience who are content to participate in such meetings by reading the published reports thereof, as one below par—as unimportant as it seemed to be uninteresting. But we are inclined to regard the latter part of the meeting as of something like national importance so far as pharmacy is concerned, for while Professor H. G. Greenish's paper on certain spurious drugs was an excellent demonstration of the utility of the microscope in determining the nature of drugs, he found it necessary in his reply to stand on the defensive and to urge for pharmaceutical histology better recognition than it has received hitherto in British pharmacy. We do not exclude Irish pharmacy in this matter, and the fact that a committee of the Irish Council has been charged with the settlement of details regarding the compulsory course of education in botany and materia medica is an additional reason for our endeavour to accentuate the importance of Professor Greenish's point. It is indisputable that the microscope has been woefully neglected in our system of pharmaceutical education; indeed, it is only within the past decade that it has had a place at all in our schools, and it was only when Mr. E. M. Holmes a few years ago took charge of the materia-medica class at

Bloomsbury Square that the histology of drugs began to be taught in a systematic manner. We cannot say that the use of the microscope in pharmacy has been totally neglected, but the fact that we have so few efficient microscopists in pharmacy, and the further fact that none of our English works on pharmacognosy attempt to illustrate the minute structure of drugs, are sufficient proof of our backwardness in this department. "Pharmacographia" describes the histology of drugs, but the descriptions have quite failed to create that general interest in the subject which reproductions of magnified sections would have done.

French and German pharmacognosists are ahead of us, and have long recognised the importance, for purposes of identification, of the knowledge which we advocate; and in the United States, influenced as pharmacy there is by German and other European methods, microscopy has taken no mean position in the education, examination, and practice of pharmacy. The late Professor Maisch, besides dealing excellently with the subject in his materia-medica books, had for long given prominence to histology in his materia-medica lectures, all of which were illustrated by lantern-exhibits of photo-micrographs of drug sections, so that in the course of the session each student became familiar with the histological appearance of drugs, and they had the opportunity of supplementing this by practical microscopic work. In Boston, Chicago, and New York, also—to name only three of the leading cities where there are excellent schools of pharmacy—the histology of drugs has almost as much attention as the dispensing of them, and the histological laboratories are in several instances equipped in a lavish manner. It is true that our own schools of pharmacy now include the subject in their instruction, but while chemists and druggists are only expected to know microscopically the characteristics of "stems of dicotyledonous, monocotyledonous, and cryptogamic plants; spiral, reticulated, and scalariform vessels; as well as the simpler structures, such as stomata, pollen-grains, and hairs" (*vide* Minor schedule), we cannot expect much more than that to be included in educational schemes, or that pharmaceutical histology will make much progress with us. But we should hope that conscientious teachers will carry out the spirit of the examination scheme, and impress upon their students the utility of the microscope in the detection of adulteration in drugs. Of course we can often tell at a glance whether a drug is spurious or not, but in a multitude of cases the microscope must be called in as arbitrator, while in the case of powdered drugs it is the most reliable test for purity we can have. The almost universal neglect of this test is simply due to our want of appreciation of its value and lack of early training in microscopic manipulation, and for these reasons we urge the younger race of chemists and druggists to make themselves acquainted with the subject.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION.

AT the opening meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association last week, Mr. H. Kemp presented in a very able and interesting manner the case for the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, of which he is one of the promoters. We have given Mr. Kemp's speech at some length, because we suppose he has suggested the most important, if not all the features of the programme of this ambitious scheme. We must say, and we say it with much reluctance, that if Mr. Kemp's exposition be authoritative, he has settled the prospects of the Federation. We cannot imagine that any appreciable number of chemists will be willing to tax

themselves for the purpose of maintaining an organisation whose principal business is to be to talk about the Pharmaceutical Society. And the talk, it appears, is to invariably result in an endorsement of whatever the Pharmaceutical Council thinks fit to do. The Federation is "not to run counter to the Pharmaceutical Society." It is to influence elections to the Council, and in a gentle sort of way to keep the Council up to its work. Mr. Kirkby might well describe this process as a very roundabout way of getting at the Pharmaceutical Society. His amendment to the effect that the Manchester chemists should make better use of the organisation they have, rather than dissipate their strength and wealth in vague vapouring, which would be none the less vague because carried on under a title of national significance, deserved more than the three votes which it got at the Manchester meeting. The Trade Association ruined itself when it became a mere echo of the Bloomsbury parliament; and this new Federation is doomed to a premature collapse, if not to abortion, unless its engineers can promptly decide on some more definite objects than those shadowed forth by their first spokesman.

£100 FOR PHOTO OF A SHOP-WINDOW.

Tit-Bits is offering 100*l.* to the shopkeeper who will show the best-dressed window during the week before Christmas—that is to say, ending December 23. The editor informs us that chemists and druggists may compete. Every competitor is asked to have a photo taken of his window and send it on to the editor of *Tit-Bits*. Twelve *Tit-Bits* silver medals will be given for the next best windows. A picture of the winner's window, together with those of the medallists, will be published in the *Million*. We should like to see a chemist and druggist take the 100*l.* cheque.

ABSTRACTS OF PATENT SPECIFICATIONS.

The Patent Office is publishing a new series of "Abridgment Classes," giving concise information about the patents taken out in special lines of business or invention. The present series covers the period 1877 to 1883. The abridgment class medicine, surgery, and dentistry for 1877-83 has just been published, and is sold at 9*d.* (postage 2½*d.*). It contains short illustrated descriptions of about 670 inventions relating to medicines, to the various forms of surgical and dental instruments and appliances, and to the manufacture of artificial teeth. There are a large number of cases relating to "electropathic" appliances, which are described, not only in almost every form of wearing-apparel, and in the well-known belts, but even in clothing for animals, jewellery, spectacles, artificial teeth, walking-sticks, and whips. Apparatus and materials for disinfecting, deodorising, and fumigating, and pills and potions for every imaginable ailment, from toothache to cancer, are numerously represented. Coffins, the treatment and disposal of corpses (including cremation), and wadding are also included in this volume, in addition to what may be termed appliances proper for the treatment of diseases and injuries of human beings and other animals.

O TEMPORA, O MORES!

Philadelphia druggists have found it necessary to pass a resolution recommending the druggists of the city to close their stores at least part of each Sunday, to afford a time of rest for their clerks and themselves. This is a remarkable requirement for the Quaker city, and shows how time changes all things.

ARE DOCTORS CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS?

The Pharmaceutical Association of the "Second City in the Empire," being a youngster, comparatively, may be

allowed some latitude, we suppose, but the members should know pharmacy law before they discuss pharmaceutical legislation. At the meeting last week one member said that doctors could call themselves chemists and druggists if they liked, whereupon Mr. Currie, the President, said that was an error—the Pharmacy Act distinctly lays it down, he said, that doctors cannot call themselves chemists and druggists. Considering that all which affects titles is in the first 15 sections of the Pharmacy Act, and that the 16th section and the Amendment Act of 1869 say that nothing in the 15 sections shall affect registered medical practitioners, we fail to see why they may not call themselves "chemists and druggists." We presume what was in Mr. Currie's mind was the provision of the 1852 Act for the removal of the names of medical practitioners from the register of pharmaceutical chemists when they commence practice.

THE EFFECTS OF A COLD WAVE.

The Registrar-General's report for last week shows a somewhat alarming increase of diphtheria in the London area, no fewer than 118 persons having succumbed to it during the week, this being the highest mortality on record. Influenza is also assuming a very threatening aspect, and although it cannot be considered epidemic it is terribly fatal. The disease has broken out at various provincial towns, but the weekly returns from these places do not give the number of deaths attributable to influenza. In London last week there were 20 deaths, an increase of five over the previous week. Although it is not epidemic, it would appear that the symptoms of the disease were much more serious than hitherto, and proportionately the fatalities are more numerous. Bronchial affections are at present a scourge. Last week there were 220 deaths from bronchitis, 163 from phthisis, and 137 from pneumonia in England and Wales.

Business Changes.

MR. GRICE, of Fulham, has opened a chemist's shop at Rosedale Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

THE rights of the cough-mixture "Pectorine" have been purchased by Mr. George J. Walker, chemist, Lincoln.

MESSRS. JACKSON & Co., wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, have removed from the Octagon to Station Road, Plymouth.

MR. ORME, chemist, of Clevedon, Somersetshire, has taken into partnership Mr. Keeble, chemist, late of Thame, Oxfordshire.

MR. T. COATSWORTH, late of Sheffield, has bought the business heretofore carried on by Mr. Galloway at Ivegate, Yeadon, near Leeds.

MESSRS. SHIELD, MILL & JACK, of Arbroath, are dissolving partnership. Mr. Jack will open a shop a few doors from that which he now manages.

MR. A. NAYSMITH is building premises in High Street, Arbroath, not far from the shop which he now occupies. The latter has been taken by Mr. J. Robertson, West Port, Arbroath, as a branch, which will be managed by Mr. D. D. Tytler.

MR. J. LLEWELLYN ROWLAND, for many years with Messrs. Trotman & Co., Cambridge Street, W., and Messrs. Curtis & Co., Baker Street, W., has joined Mr. Charles Biddiscombe, of the Willesden Park Pharmacy, Willesden Green, and the firm have opened a handsome new pharmacy outside Willesden Green Station of the Metropolitan Railway. This is known as the Blenheim Pharmacy.

Trade Notes.

IDRIS & Co. (LIMITED) have been fortunate in securing a diploma and medal for the Idris table waters at the Chicago Exhibition.

MESSRS. F. NEWBERY & SONS inform us that Messrs. W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, have received an award at the World's Fair for purity and perfection in medicinal and official pharmaceutical and chemical products.

THERE was an exhibit of "Sanitas" specialties in the Ethnological building at the World's Fair, but that was a department which was in a state of chaos during our representative's visit. The American Sanitas Company, however, succeeded in making a display to please the judges, for the managing director has received information that three awards have been given—viz., for Sanitas disinfecting-fluid, disinfecting-fumigators, and automatic disinfectors.

Personalities.

PROFESSOR J. M. MAISCH, of Philadelphia, left personality amounting to about 2,000*l*.

MR. HENRY C. C. MAISCH, Ph.D., son of the late Professor Maisch, has purchased a drug-store in Philadelphia.

ALDERMAN W. PARKINSON, J.P., ex-Mayor of Burnley, has been appointed chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Borough.

SIR RICHARD QUAIN, M.D., has agreed to retain the Presidentship of the General Medical Council for a further term of five years.

MR. HORNIMAN, of tea fame, has contributed 200*l*. towards a fund for renovating and repairing the building of the Dulwich Reform Club.

THE Postmaster-General has appointed Mr. Camm, chemist, 299 North Road, Preston, sub-postmaster of a new post-office opened at his establishment.

MR. E. F. BRUNNER, nephew of Mr. Brunner, M.P., had his ankle broken at Cambridge University last week, whilst playing a football match on Caius College side.

SIR JOSEPH LISTER is to be foreign secretary of the Royal Society in succession to Sir A. Geikie. Amongst the new members of council are Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Professor Burdon Sanderson, and Professor T. E. Thorpe.

MR. CONINGHAM, the pharmaceutical cricketer, was well entertained by the drug-trade when the Australian team visited Detroit—indeed, the whole team were looked after—Mr. Dodds, who captained the Detroit eleven, being, the *Era* tells us, a gentleman prominently connected with the drug-trade of the city. The Australian eleven inspected several of the Detroit drug-factories. For instance, on Saturday morning, October 20, they visited the laboratory of F. Stearns & Co., and were initiated into the mysteries of the manufacture of pills, perfumes, &c., and sat for a group-picture in the court. The seats were arranged on boxes marked for shipment to customers in Australia, whose names were familiar to most of the party. The Australian druggists who get those boxes should make a good advertisement of them. A box in the window, with a copy of the photograph and this paragraph explaining it, would be a big attraction.

MR. EDSON S. BASTIN, A.M., who has been unanimously appointed to succeed the late Professor Maisch in the chair of botany and materia medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, after serving in the war as private and captain, studied in the Chicago University, and took his degree in arts there. During this course he became fond of botany, and this may be regarded as the beginning of the studies in which he has distinguished himself. It was after the arts course that he entered the drug-trade as an assistant in a store at Hyde Park, Chicago. Here he had three years' experience, and the great fire of 1871 put a stop to that career. He then began to teach botany; in 1874 was appointed Registrar of the University of Chicago, and two years later professor of botany and geology therein; and, curiously, had to resign that position in 1883 because his lectures contained more about the evolution of species than

was agreeable to the University authorities. That, however, gave him the opportunity of devoting his time to pharmaceutical teaching, and a few years later he became professor of botany at the Chicago College of Pharmacy. He left that institution with Professor Oldberg when the split took place three years ago, and in the Illinois College of Pharmacy they have built up a magnificent educational establishment, the histological department of which is as complete as any similar laboratory in Europe. Here Professor Bastin taught botany and pharmacognosy. He is the author of several textbooks of botany and histology. One of his first duties in connection with the Philadelphia College has been to visit the World's Fair to secure a collection of mineral and pharmaceutical specimens. Professor Bastin is a man of about 50.

MARRIAGE

SLEGGS—DALE.—On November 9, at the Parish Church, Old Basford, Nottingham, George Milner Sleggs, chemist and druggist, 44 Robson Street, Liverpool, to Marian, eldest daughter of Frederick Dale, M.D., Old Basford.

DEATHS.

BARFORD.—At Wokingham, on November 9, from apoplexy, Mr. James Gale Barford, chemist and druggist. The deceased was formerly a fellow of the Chemical Society, and was professor of chemistry at Wellington College for twenty-four years. He studied at the School of Pharmacy, and passed the Minor examination in 1866. Afterwards Mr. Barford studied medicine and became an L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. He distinguished himself at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His particular inclination was in the direction of physiological chemistry. He published, amongst other works, one on "The Deodorising Properties of Carbon."

BOORNE.—On November 14, at 4 Tressillian Road, Brockley, James Boorne, for 45 years clerk in the employ of Mr. F. C. Hills and Messrs. F. C. Hills & Co. respectively, chemical-works, Deptford, also 21 years Pastor of Devonshire Road Baptist Chapel, Greenwich. Aged 60.

HUGHES.—On November 9, after a short illness, Evan Hughes, chemist and druggist, 9 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush. Aged 41.

LEWIS.—On November 3, Mr. Thomas Lewis, chemist and druggist, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Aged 49.

MARSHALL.—On October 12, Mr. John Ferris Marshall, chemist and druggist, Gainsborough.

NICOLLE.—The death occurred in Guernsey, last week under painful circumstances, of Mr. T. Nicolle, a well-known chemist, of Gron, St. Saviour's, in that island. He left home at about 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday for the purpose of driving to St. Peter's Port, being then in his usual good health. Two hours later he called at a clothier's in High Street, where he complained of having felt cold while driving. At 11.30 Mr. Nicolle went to a lively-stable keeper's and asked to be driven home at once, and he sat on a corn-bin at the rear of the stables while the conveyance was being got ready. The proprietor noticed that the unfortunate gentleman was looking very ill and trembling violently. A doctor was called in, but was too late to see Mr. Nicolle alive. An inquest was held on the body, when medical evidence was adduced to the effect that death was probably due to failure of the heart's action. The doctor added that deceased had probably been walking fast, which accelerated death. Verdict accordingly.

SELLEY.—At Bridge Gate, Howden, Yorks, Mr. William Selley, chemist and druggist. Mrs. Selley also died suddenly within two days of her husband. Mr. Selley had been in business in the town for forty-three years, and was the oldest tradesmen of Howden.

WOODLAND.—On November 4, Mr. John Woodland, pharmaceutical chemist, Clapham. Aged 41. The deceased was well known as a pharmaceutical teacher, having been in association with Dr. A. P. Luff for several years, and until a few months ago he carried on the Central School of Pharmacy himself. Mr. Woodland was also a contributor to pharmaceutical literature, several contributions from his pen having appeared in this journal, while others were communicated to the Pharmaceutical Conference, and to the Chemists' Assistants' Association.



"MR. TOWN TRAVELLER."

"Yes, sir."

"There are some things here that you should look after. This coal crisis is disturbing the bottle people may be. See what Breffits have to say about that. Here is a letter from Perken, Son & Rayment saying that they have a new lamp for magic-lanterns. They have a dark-room, and may show you the lamp in action. Mr. Warrick tells me he has a wonderful automaton for selling corn-plasters, or making them sell—one and the same; and there are some other inquiries for a call from 'Our Town Traveller.' See what you can do, please."

So I emerged from the editorial sanctum, gathered the notes together, and set my face to the outskirts of the City, meaning to work inwards, but as all roads lead to Cannon Street the journey was a bit erratic. Gray's Inn Road being a boundary of the City, that seemed the natural place to begin. Reflecting that

CUTTING IS, LIKE THE POOR,

always with us, and, like poverty, a problem which few have attacked with success, Messrs. G. & G. STERN seemed a likely house to tell me the latest in that department. This was something like what transpired. The head of the firm was engaged with his shorthand writer, and I stepped into his room with the feeling that I was interrupting business. "It's about your cutting scheme I've called. How is it getting along?"

"Splendidly. Chemists are coming in in shoals, and I am safe in saying that eight out of ten who have signed the agreement have complimented us on the equity of the scheme. One or two in a small way have grumbled, but such men as Mr. — [mentioning a well-known chemist] have written congratulating us and signing the agreement. They all say it is as good a scheme as has been proposed, for they can sell at store prices, and yet have a secure 40-per-cent. profit."

"How does it work in practice?"

A bell was rung, and on a word from the proprietor a clerk brought in some papers. Showing me one of them, I saw that it was an invoice for 2 dozen "Pepsalia," 19s., supplied by an Edinburgh house to a chemist in Elgin; and attached to it was Messrs. Stern's cheque for 4s., which would be remitted by that day's post.

"Seems to me you are giving this man his profit before he spends a penny. How are you to be recouped?"

"Well, the advantage is the retailer's, there's no doubt about that; but as he agrees to exhibit 'Pepsalia,' and do all in his power to push it, we hope to reap the benefit by-and-by. The more he sells the more bonuses he gets, and 'Pepsalia' is one of those things that will sell if it is exhibited in the showcases. How do the wholesale houses like the scheme? They are delighted. It gives them no trouble, and they have a secure profit and better chances of quick sales. I may tell you that A and B [two wholesalers who have not gone in with other anti-cutting schemes] have agreed to our terms."

"And big retail cutters?"

"Oh, we are working them. The Army and Navy Stores have come in, so have Day's Drug Company. You see, if anyone can do a trade in 'Pepsalia' at store prices, he has only to communicate with us, and we give him 4s. for every 19s. worth that he stocks. Fifteen shillings is not a great outlay for even a small man to make, and that is all that support to the scheme involves."

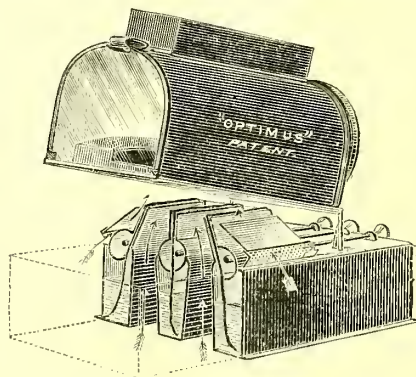
Then Mr. Stern explained how the scheme is worked in the office. It has already required an addition of four to the

clerical staff. A complete system of registration has been adopted by which trace is kept of all the parcels that go out, and through which the firm will be enabled to stop supplies to any who are so foolish and dishonest as to cut after signing the agreement.

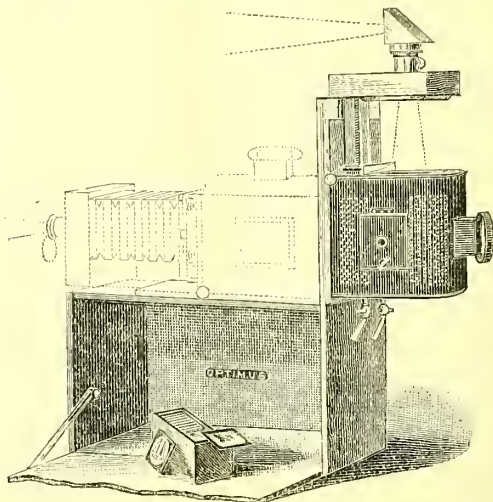
"We should like," said Mr. Stern, as he said "Good morning," "chemists to write to us for the agreement whether they return it or not. They have only to send us a postcard, and we feel sure that when they consider our terms they will agree that this is an arrangement for their benefit."

THE MAGIC-LANTERN

is fast becoming a rival to the camera for popularity. In fact, the day may not be far distant when every camerist will own a lantern. It is not so many years ago since the use of really good lanterns was confined to professionals; now there is no technical educational institution worthy the name which has not its biennial or triple lantern for gas or electricity; and on the other side of the scale we know that a Sunday school is not complete without one. A feature about PERKEN, SON & RAYMENT'S showrooms in Hatton Garden is that one can see all varieties there. While I was waiting for the lighting up of the new triple burner in the dark-room I saw a magnificent triplet in a showcase. It was made of rosewood and aluminium—"a very expensive metal to work," explained Mr. Rayment, "but it is extremely light and durable." The price of this "machine" is 68*l*. Beside it was an enlarging-apparatus with a 14-inch condenser, and that is 2 inches less than the largest condenser. But what I called to see was a more modest apparatus, the



lamp suited for a small lantern that will give, say, a 9-foot picture, and suitable, therefore, for a small school or for household exhibitions. Gas is a risky thing on certain

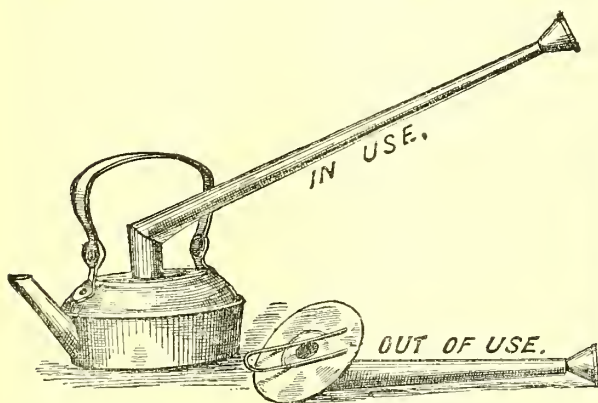


occasions, and oil has the disadvantage of not giving a white enough light, and one that is not so intense at the circumference of the circle as in the centre. This is what PERKEN, SON &

Rayment have set themselves to solve, and that they have done it was demonstrated to me by a brief exhibition in the dark-room. The peculiarity of the lamp is that the oil-well is perforated with two air-holes as long as the wicks are broad, while the side-wicks come towards the central one at an angle, and thus give a flame which in a short time becomes practically solid. The draught through the air-holes is so powerful that in burning the oil is wholly consumed, so that there is an entire absence of paraffin odour, and the draught has the further advantage of keeping the contents of the oil-well perfectly cool. The light is equal to 100 candles. The illustration shows a section of the lamp and the direction of the air-currents. The lamp can be used for any lantern, even for the demonstration lantern which is the subject of the second figure. This lantern can be used for class demonstrations or for ordinary purposes. When for the latter the bellows is not expanded, and for the former purpose there is a space between bellows and body sufficiently large to receive a trough of living objects. I notice that the firm have published new editions of their "Magic-lantern Manual" and "Intensity Coils." These are popular books, which find a good sale at this season.

A VAPOUR-DIFFUSER.

Messrs. JOHN SANGER & SONS, 2 Winsley Street, W., have taken the agency for a portable vapour-diffuser which will give bronchitis-kettles a fright. It is the tube *minus* the kettle. The sketches given of it here speak for themselves,



and I will only add that the diffuser, by an ingenious arrangement of a wire slip-catch, can be fitted to any kettle. The tube is telescopic, and the rose-mouth slips off, so that a charge of cotton wool and any antiseptic can be put into it. The diffuser is the invention of Mr. H. R. Procter, a Hammersmith chemist, who in designing it had very good notions of "a felt want" and the capabilities of a saleable line. Messrs. Sanger & Sons supply a nice showcard with the diffusers, and handbills also. By the way, Messrs. Sanger have already got their Christmas goods in order, but I must reserve my notes on them for my next report.

THE BOTTLE BUSINESS.

Mr. Walker, of BREFFITS (LIMITED), is a safe man in respect to information regarding the bottle-trade, as the result of my chat with him shows:—

"How is the coal dispute affecting us? Well, we are not quite happy over it, but we have been able to meet all demands so far. You see we always carry large stocks of bottles—at least three months' supply, in some cases six and nine months'. When we have contracts running we make it a point to carry about a year's supply for a year's contract. No, the prices have not gone up much; on some classes of bottles there has been a slight advance."

"Will that be maintained, do you think?"

"Most probably not. As soon as we have abundance of coal the output will, of course, go up enormously."

"You are speaking of druggists' bottles, I suppose?"

"Yes; we have had no delay in supplying these, and are quite prepared to meet any demands even now. Of course where there's stoppering or labelling to do we require time."

"Can you speak for the trade as a whole, Mr. Walker?"

"No, not for the whole of Yorkshire; but I feel sure that there is no reason whatever for supposing that stocks of English-made flints and dispensing flats are exhausted, or nearly so—we only wish the demand were greater."

"That's reassuring. Have you tried any substitute for coal?"

"We did go into that matter, but it would have cost us six or eight thousand pounds to alter our plant. It was not worth that. We have four large gas-tanks."

"Oh! You gassify your coal?"

"Yes; by Siemens' system."

"Do you recover residuals?"

"We considered that with the advice of Siemens, but thought it better not to try."

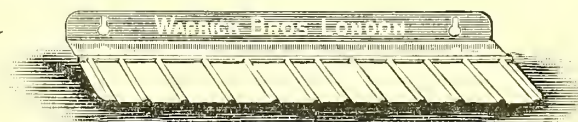
"Would a mixture of oil and water gases not suit your purpose?"

"There, again, the first cost of new plant and the cost of altering the old come in. Prospects are brighter to-day, and I feel sure that the winter trade will go on straight. By the way, we are adopting an improvement in the method of making druggists' bottles, and are to give buyers the benefit of it. But I will tell you more about that shortly."

This brief chat gave quite a rosy glow to the winter prospects.

"THE DISPENSER'S HELP."

"Novelties?" said Mr. WARRICK, almost reproachfully. "Do you ever remember having called here without carrying away in your notebook some new idea for business men? See here"—producing what looked like a small ruler, to which was fixed a light tin contrivance—"this is a dispenser's weight-tray which has mentally haunted me for some weeks. The labour of creation is over now, and I think I have a right to be satisfied with the offspring of my brain—simple but practical. Your dispenser in a busy pharmacy

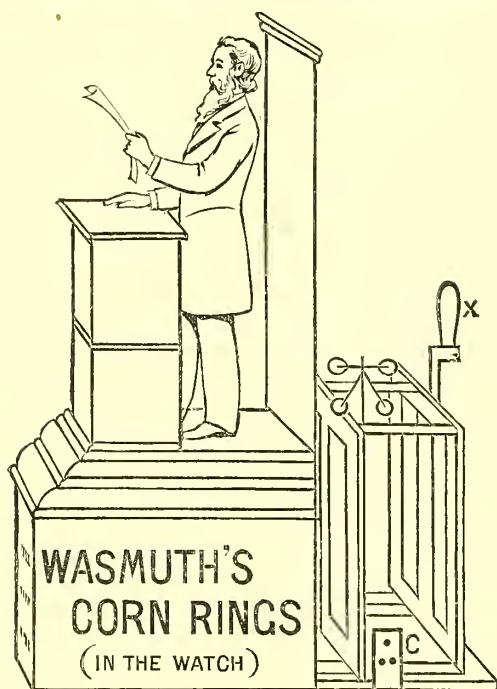


has been troubled from time immemorial with the difficulty of getting his weights out of that little box, with its small square divisions, which has done duty as a receptacle for dispensers' weights from the remote past. Has it ever occurred to you how many centuries the aggregate time wasted by the whole of the dispensers in Christendom in fishing their weights out of that box would cast-up to? No! Well, say my 'dispenser's tray' can save ten minutes a day to 10,000 dispensers: $10,000 \times 10 \times 300 \div 60$; why, this little invention," said Mr. Warick, rapidly making his calculation with an adour as of Uncle Pumblechook putting arithmetical posers to young Copperfield—"this little invention will save a total of 166 years eight months and a few odd days of ten working hours every year! Prodigious, I call it. You fasten a little tray to the dispensing-counter by the two screws attached, and in the morning put your weights into the eleven divisions of the tray, each in its place. You will notice that the size of the divisions varies according to that of the weights. Then, as you go along dispensing, you have only to pick the weights off their divisions upon the tray, and take care to replace them in their proper places when done with, to save your ten minutes a day. We sell the 'helps' at a shilling apiece."

THE PERIPATETIC PROFESSOR.

"Let me introduce you to the German professor of whom you have already heard. He has only one subject, but it is one which lies near to the heart, or, rather, feet, of millions of suffering Britons. 'Corns' is the eminent foreigner's theme, and he is so enthusiastic about it that when he has once started his oration he will go on, rain or shine, for hours, unless, indeed, something goes wrong with his works; but that has not happened yet. He is now rehearsing on our top floor," said Mr. Warick—"preparatory to commencing his British crusade." Sure enough, there the professor was delivering his famous lecture on "Wasmuth's Corn-ring." He is a grave Signior, of decidedly foreign aspect, with Mendeleeff-like flow of white beard and

locks. His eyes, lips, head, and arms move slowly and deliberately, and when a particularly striking passage in his address is reached, which occurs at intervals of mathematical regularity, he will clench the argument with an emphatic smack upon his lecturing desk, at other times toying abstractedly with the corn-ring watch before him. The professor's favourite perch for haranging the multitude is the brass-rail of a chemist's window, between the show-bottles, and as he only stands about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, he can generally be comfortably accommodated there. Such is his devotion to Wasmuth that he will not undertake any lecturing engagement, except with chemists who send to Warrick



Brothers "a large order" for the rings, to the popularisation of which the professor has decided to devote the energies of his declining years; but, where such an order is given, he cheerfully agrees to spread his teachings, without remuneration, excepting his return fare in the luggage-van.

The professor whom I met is but one of a brotherhood who have come over from Germany to extirpate the Briton's home-grown corn. One of them is now holding forth in a chemist's window at Lewisham, before which the Lewishammers gather nightly in their thousands. Another (whose beard has been shaven to give him the ascetic appearance required for the environment) may be seen at the Westminster Aquarium. And in this way a round dozen will this winter bear, through snow and ice, the corn-cure with the strange device. Warrick Brothers are the impresarios with whom lecturing engagements may be made.

COATED PILLS AND COMPOUND TABLETS.

While on his journey our traveller was invited to inspect some experiments which were being carried on in Mr. Helbing's laboratory in Queen Victoria Street, by himself and Dr. Passmore. The composition and physical characters of a large number of coated pills and compressed tablets from many sources were under investigation, and there were, we were sorry to note, far too large a proportion which there seemed no chance of dissolving or digesting except by the assistance of such mechanical force as cannot be employed inside the human system. In some cases the coating of the pills, or the perfect form of the tablets had remained unaffected in constricted tubes, in which our representative was assured they had rested covered in plain, acidulated, and alkaline waters for days. Some resisted boiling for a quarter of an hour. The dosage of the medicines was found to be somewhat erratic. Details of the results are to be published shortly in a Pharmacological Record.

Legal Reports.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

ON November 10, Mr. Eve, on behalf of Mr. T. Beecham, asked Mr. Justice Kekewich to restrain Mr. F. E. P. Hamilton, junr., of Plumstead, his servants and agents from selling, as of "Beecham's" make, pills not made by the plaintiff. The affidavits showed that three young ladies went at different times to defendant's shop, and, asking for a pennyworth of Beecham's pills, were supplied with pills which Mr. Joseph Beecham deposed were not of the manufacture of the plaintiff, though made up in colour and size so as to resemble them.

Defendant, who appeared in person, said he bought the pills of a traveller as "Beecham's."

His Lordship: Do you say they were his in fact?

Defendant said he was not in a position to say that.

His Lordship explained to defendant that, if he desired, he could contest the plaintiff's claim; but he would not be able to avoid the consequences if he had been misled by somebody else: it was his duty to see that he served the right thing to customers.

Defendant said he would leave the matter in his Lordship's hands.

Mr. Justice Kekewich: Oh, no! It is for you to say whether you will go on or not. In any event you will probably have to pay the costs of to-day; but you may contest the case if you will, and run the risk of additional costs.

Defendant said he should like to have it settled at once; and his Lordship said then the injunction would go and be made perpetual, and defendant must pay the costs.

KEATING'S INSECT-POWDER.

Keating v. Wright.

THIS case was mentioned to Mr. Justice North, on Friday, November 10, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

Mr. Fellowes, appearing on behalf of the plaintiff, said that the action was brought for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling any powder as "Keating's Insect-powder" which was not of the plaintiff's manufacture, but he had arranged the following order with Mr. Vernon Smith, who appeared for the defendant:—The defendant undertaking, till the trial of the action, not to sell or offer for sale as Keating's powder any powder not being the powder of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff undertaking in damages not to advertise the undertaking, and to let the action be set down at once without pleadings, no other order except that the costs be costs in the action being asked.

Mr. Justice North assented.

Keating v. Coats.

LORD LOW heard counsel in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on November 10, in a note of suspension and interdict presented by the firm of Thomas Keating, chemists and manufacturers in London, against John T. Coats, chemist, 64-65 Tolbooth Wynd, Leith. The complainers seek to interdict the respondent from in any way offering for sale, or selling by himself or others acting under him, as insect-powder manufactured by the complainers insect-powder not manufactured by them, and from supplying in implement of orders or requests for Keating's powder or Keating's insect-powder a powder not manufactured by them. The complainers allege that the respondent has been in the habit of selling at his shop an insect-powder not manufactured by them as Keating's insect-powder, and of describing an insect-powder sold by him as their powder, but which was inferior to theirs, and that in particular on certain days stated, in answer to orders for Keating's powder, he sold to three different purchasers powder known to him not to be manufactured by them, and which was not Keating's powder. The complainers further allege that the respondent has, knowingly and willingly, acted fraudulently, and availed himself of the complainers' reputation that he might find a ready sale for a spurious and inferior insect-powder.

The respondent denies that he ever sold insect-powder not

manufactured by the complainers as Keating's insect-powder, or that he has described as Keating's powder any powder not manufactured by them. He explains that he makes up a powder prepared by himself in one penny as well as six-penny packets, but they in no way resemble those of the complainer. Each bears a label stating that it is a powder prepared by the respondent, and is in the following terms:—"Persian insect-powder is unrivalled in destroying every species of insect. Prepared by John T. Coats, pharmaceutical chemist, 91 Broughton Street, Edinburgh, and 59 Tolbooth Wynd, Leith." He says he makes no use whatever of the complainers' trade-name.

Mr. Crole, for the respondent, contended that the averments of the complainer were irrelevant. The only ground upon which the complainers could succeed was that the respondent had sold powder as Keating's powder which was manufactured by himself—in other words, that he had used means to deceive the purchasers in the insect-powder purchased from him. But the third condescendence did not set out any such charge. It merely said that in answer to orders for Keating's powder he sold another powder. That could be done perfectly innocently. The condescendence must set forth that in selling this powder means were taken to deceive the public, and that he represented his own powder as Keating's powder. In none of the cases that had been decided had such an averment as complainers' been held relevant. There had always been an averment setting forth that certain means were used, either by wrapping the article in a wrapper with the complainers' name on it, or by representing verbally that the article was manufactured by the complainer, and that such means were used or such representations made as to induce the purchasers to believe they were getting an article they really were not getting. He referred to the case *Beecham v. McGillivray*, and said he thought the interdict in the present case was copied from it with one exception, that in the *Beecham* case there was a distinct averment that means were used by which purchasers were deceived by the means used; but the means there were absent in the present case. That was the only ground on which this firm could get interdict, and as they had not set it out on record, he submitted that the interdict was irrelevant.

Mr. Dewar, for the complainers, said his ground of complaint was that when customers came into the respondent's shop and asked for Keating's powder, he handed them something that was not Keating's powder, and that was an injury to him. The respondent might do that in a variety of ways, with more or less fraud about it. He might point that they were Keating's powders when they were not; he might say verbally that they were Keating's powders; but, whichever way he did it, they were all an injury to him, and if it was an injury he was entitled to stop it. All that was proved in the *Beecham* case was that McGillivray took two pills out of a box and put them in a piece of paper, and that was held to be perfectly relevant. That was precisely what they said in this case. He sold as complainer's powder a powder which was not the complainer's.

Mr. Crole, in reply, exhibited two packets, and said there was no resemblance between them, Keating's being in a green wrapper and his client's in the red.

Lord Low said that if this had been a case of infringement of patent, what Mr. Crole had said would have been very formidable. But the case here was that the respondent sold an inferior powder as Keating's powder, and thereby trenched on the complainer's reputation and business. He thought that was a perfectly relevant case. He would pass the note, but he did not think it was a case for interim interdict.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

A Cattle-oils Agency.

At the Melton County Court, last week, Messrs. Williamson & Co., chemists, Great Grimsby, sued Wm. Cobley, farmer, of Stonesby, for 2*l.* 12*s.*, for cattle oils. Defendant did not deny having the goods, but satisfied his Honour by letters and documents that he was appointed agent for plaintiffs, and that he did not sell the oils, but wished to return them. Plaintiffs sought to show that defendant took the risk himself. His Honour gave judgment for defendant with costs, and allowed him 10*s.* expenses.

Claims for Perfumery.

In the Westminster County Court, on November 14, Messrs. Trucfitts (Limited) sought to enforce payment of a judgment debt for perfumery goods supplied to Mr. Collins, who, it was stated, carried on the business of a chemist in the North of England. The defendant had admitted the debt, and offered to pay 10*s.* a month. His Honour said the plaintiff had better accept the offer, and made an order accordingly.

The Surgical-instrument Trade.

At the Sheffield Police Court, on November 9, Judge Ellison gave judgment in an action heard at a previous Court, in which Samuel Sandford, surgical-instrument maker, of Sheffield, sued Ernest Greville, trading as the Medical Supply Association, Edinburgh, to recover the sum of 7*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* for work done. The defendant counter-claimed for 20*l.* alleged damages for breach of contract, owing to the failure of the plaintiff to remain in the employ of defendant for four years from December 14, 1839. The evidence showed that the plaintiff agreed with the defendant to work for him for four years, but about six months before the termination of that period he became dissatisfied with his employment, and obtained permission to leave defendant's employ as soon as he completed the work he had in hand. The plaintiff alleged that this meant the finishing of fifteen and the fitting of thirty-one Murray's midwifery instruments. When he presented this work to his employer, he was told he would have to finish the thirty-one as well as the fifteen instruments, but he refused to do so, and instituted legal proceedings. His Honour said upon the whole the plaintiff was entitled to his claim, and the counter-claim fell to the ground, because it really rested upon the same ground as the defence.

SPT. ÆTHER. NIT. v. SPT. NIT. DULC.

At the Ruthin County Court, last week, Howel Price, village storekeeper, Llandegla, was charged under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act with selling 2 oz. of sweet nitre which was only half the strength it should be. After evidence as to the purchase, and the production of the analyst's certificate, Mr. Roberts, for the defence, contended that the article applied for had been supplied. The article asked for in the case was sweet spirits of nitre. He was glad to see gentlemen on the Bench who understood the question, and he thought it was an important question to the public. There were two compounds—sweet spirits of nitre, and spirit of nitrous ether—the nature of which he explained. The Warden said the analyst had conducted his analysis according to the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Roberts quoted from Stone's "Manual," which said that they were not bound by the British Pharmacopœia, and read a case, reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, which was similar in many respects, and dealt with the same compound, spirits of nitre, and the case was dismissed, it being proved that there were two so-called spirits of nitre before the public. The compound in the case had been purchased from the same firm at Liverpool.

The Warden: That is only a case before Magistrates, and not before a Superior Court.

Mr. Roberts: The analyst was present and gave evidence.

Dr. Jenkins pointed out that the P.L. and B.P. spirits were the same, only different in quality.

The Magistrates retired, and on returning in about half-an-hour, the Warden said they had considered the matter very carefully, and they thought it so important in the public interest that they would adjourn the case for the attendance of the analyst, and further, they thought the question should be well argued on both sides, and the inspector should have the assistance of a solicitor.

Mr. Roberts said he would produce evidence against the certificate of the analyst.

A CHEMIST'S LEASE.

IN August, 1885, a Mr. Papé let to Mr. Casely, a chemist and druggist, a shop in the Camden Road, London, on a twenty-one years' lease at a yearly rental of 91*l.* per annum.

The lease contained a condition that the tenant should not assign without the consent in writing of the lessor. Casely's rent was frequently in arrear, and he was not a very desirable tenant. In February, 1891, Casely, who at that time owed more than a quarter's rent, wished to assign the lease to one Auckland, and he promised Mrs. Papé, who acted for her husband in the matter, that he would pay the arrears of rent as soon as the transfer was completed. Mrs. Papé referred the matter to Mr. Westacott, an estate agent, and instructed him to prepare the necessary licence to assign; this she signed, but told Westacott to get the rent before he parted with the licence. Casely and Auckland met at Westacott's office to complete the transfer. The price to be paid by Auckland to Casely for the assignment was 300*l*. The meeting took place on a Saturday after banking hours, and neither Auckland nor Casely came provided with cash. Auckland and Casely both banked at the same bank. Auckland brought a cheque for 300*l*, which he handed to Casely, and Casely offered a cheque for the arrears of rent. Westacott at first demurred, but ultimately took Casely's cheque for the rent and his charges. The cheque was drawn to the order of Westacott for 25*l*. 9*s*. (of which 22*l*. 15*s*. was due in respect of the rent), and was crossed in blank. On the Monday Westacott presented this cheque, but failed to get payment. Casely had removed his furniture from the shop on the Saturday morning, and had since disappeared. Auckland shortly afterwards took possession under the assignment, and moved his goods into the shop. In January, 1893, Papé sued Westacott in the County Court for 22*l*. 15*s*. The County-court Judge held that Westacott was liable. The latter appealed, and the question came on Saturday last before Lords Justices Lindley, Smith, and Davey. For Westacott it was argued that he had known Casely for ten years and had no reason to doubt his honesty or respectability, and that under the circumstances he had done his best as an agent. The Court, however, unanimously supported the County-court Judge's judgment.

THE MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY AND THEIR NURSES.

THE Manchester Royal Infirmary train Nurses on certain terms. A clause in the contract runs as follows:—"At the end of their three years' service those nurses who have passed in a satisfactory manner through the course of training and instruction, and who, after an examination held by a committee of the medical board, are reported qualified, will receive certificates of efficiency as trained nurses." Miss Fricken, having gone through the three years' course, finished it at the Hospital on November 2, 1892. She was sent on November 20, 1892, to Lymm, in Cheshire, to take charge of a cottage used as a smallpox hospital. She remained there till November 25, when she left. She said she left because the cottage was wholly unfit for a smallpox hospital, that there were not proper food or appliances provided, and she was also ill. The superintendent dismissed her, and his action was upheld by the committee of the Manchester Infirmary, who also refused to examine the plaintiff and give her a certificate of efficiency. At the Northern Circuit Assizes at Manchester, on November 10, Miss Fricken applied to the Civil Court, before Mr. Justice Day and a special jury, for a mandamus to compel the committee to provide an examination for her and to grant her a certificate of efficiency as a trained nurse if the local board report her to be so qualified. After hearing arguments the Court ruled that on November 2, 1892, the plaintiff, having completed her three years' service, was entitled to be examined irrespective of any alleged misconduct afterwards. The defendants then agreed to a mandamus by consent.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE AND THE LAW.

At the Manchester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Day and a special jury, the case of *Anderton v. Ashurst* (an action for libel) was tried. The parties were both medical men practising in Derbyshire. In July last the defendant, finding that a patient had gone from him to the plaintiff, and the latter not having, as he considered, fulfilled the conditions of medical etiquette in such a case, telegraphed to the plaintiff as follows: "Your conduct is abominable, and I shall not fail to resent it." The post-office official, a female,

who received the message happened to be a patient of the plaintiff's, but said that it had no effect upon her mind. In his summing-up Mr. Justice Day told the jury that a person had as much right to change his doctor as to change his baker. The jury found for the plaintiff with a farthing damages. His Lordship declined to give him any costs, and said that the verdict was a very proper one.

PROPERTY IN AERATED-WATER BOTTLES.

ON Saturday last, in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Cave, without a jury, Messrs. Batey & Co. (Limited), aerated-water makers, claimed an injunction to restrain the Universal Water-bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society from collecting, receiving, detaining, or dealing with bottles bearing the plaintiffs' name or trademark, also for damages for having detained the same. The plaintiffs are aerated-water manufacturers, and send out 1,000,000 bottles weekly in the summer, upon which the carman is debited with 3*d*. a dozen for the deposit, and is credited with a like amount for every dozen of empties he brings back. The bottles are all marked with the defendant's name. The defendants collect the bottles of various manufacturers, amongst others the plaintiffs'. They pay 3*d*. a dozen on bottles delivered at any wharf in the Thames and also the wharfage-dues of 12*s*. 6*d*. per barge, and they then cart the bottles at their own expense to the Exchange, where they are sorted and returned to the different owners. The plaintiffs were formerly members of the defendants' Exchange, but ceased to be so in 1892, complaining that the defendants did not collect and return sufficient numbers of their bottles. After the plaintiffs ceased to be members the defendants continued to collect the plaintiffs' bottles, and the present action was brought. The facts of the case were not in dispute.

For the Exchange, Mr. Bigham, Q.C., argued that the property in the bottles had passed out of their hands, and that they could not therefore then have an injunction. The bottles became derelict in the dust-heaps, and the plaintiffs abandoned their property to them.

Mr. Justice Cave, without calling upon counsel for the plaintiffs, said he found as a fact there was no sale of the property in the bottles. The plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction restraining the defendants from dealing with the bottles in bulk: a declaration of right would be sufficient to show that in the circumstances the property had not passed to the defendants.

WARRANTY UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

At the Law Courts on Tuesday, Justices Wills and Wright decided a question of warranty raised in the case of *Elder v. Smith*. The defendant had sold some lard which it was proved he had purchased from wholesale provision merchants, at Sunderland, in a bladder labelled "Warranted Pure Star Brand." He had no reason at the time he sold the article to believe that it was other than that which the purchaser demanded. The Justices of the County of Durham were of opinion that he had made a good defence under section 6 of the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and dismissed the summons. The Divisional Court held, however, that the label could not satisfy the section, because it might be attached to beef-fat or anything. It did not specify in writing what the article warranted was. The appeal was therefore allowed.

DESTROYING A POSTED LETTER.

HENRY FISHER, a chemist, was summoned at Preston on Wednesday, for obstructing a Post Office official in the exercise of his duty. On October 20 defendant posted a letter. He subsequently went to the Post-office, and said he wished the letter to go by express post. He placed 6*d*. on the counter, which the clerk thought was for the extra stamp, but when the letter was shown to Fisher he snatched it from the clerk and tore it up. This, the prosecution said, was a deliberate attempt to seize a letter, the property of the Postmaster-General, and it was asked that the maximum penalty under section 9 of the Post Office Protection Act of 1884 should be

imposed, which fixed the limit for the fine of anyone interfering with a Post Office official in the discharge of his duty. The defence was ignorance of the law. The defendant was fined 40s. and costs.

THE SALE OF MEDICINES IN GUERNSEY.

THE Guernsey Court last week fined a local grocer, Mr. Henry Le Messurier, the sum of 100 livres (or 7*l.* 3*s.* sterling), and costs, for selling 3*l.* worth of castor oil, contrary to the law of the island, which prohibits any but registered chemists and druggists from selling medicines. Some time ago the grocers petitioned the Court to be permitted to retail certain medicines, but the chemists opposed the application, and in the public interest, the Court forbore to alter the Ordinance in question, which dates from 1772.

THE CHEMIST PAYS FOR HIS IRRITATION.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on November 10, the case of Shout *v.* Ashford was mentioned before Mr. Justice Mathew.

Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., and Mr. A. T. Toller appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Lacy Smith represented Mr. Ashford.

Mr. Reid stated that the action had been brought by Mr. Shout, the manager of the Stamford and Spalding Bank, at Northampton, against Mr. Ashford, a chemist there for malicious prosecution. The defendant, in conjunction with a person named Pugh, a solicitor, had endorsed bills drawn by Allchin & Co., a firm who let out roundabouts with machinery on certain hiring agreements, and who drew bills for the value payable to them upon the persons who hired the machinery. These bills were discounted at the bank of which plaintiff was manager, with the sanction of the directors. Mr. Ashford and Mr. Pugh had an agreement by which they were to receive 100*%* a year for doing this business. In the result the Bank lost heavily over the transaction, because some of the hiring agreements turned out to be bogus. Pugh became bankrupt and fled. Allchin's Company failed, and the defendant was called upon to make good his endorsement of the bills. He became irritated and made a charge of criminal conspiracy against Mr. Shout. The charge was dismissed. Mr. Lockwood, on behalf of Mr. Ashford, was now prepared unreservedly to withdraw the accusation and apologise, and pay the sum of 50*%* and the costs of the action.

Mr. Lockwood said that his client (Mr. Ashford) had been extremely nettled at the losses which were incurred through the agreement. He now regretted that he had pursued the course he did, and wished to withdraw any imputation on the character or conduct of Mr. Shout.

Mr. Justice Mathew remarked that Mr. Ashford had acted like a man of sense and a man of honour in withdrawing from the injudicious course which he had taken in a moment of irritation.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch was held in the Society's house, Edinburgh, on Thursday. Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing presided, and the following other members were present: Messrs. Stephenson, Gibson, and Noble, Edinburgh; Nesbit, Portobello; Fisher, Dunfermline; Hardie and Kerr, Dundee; Kinninmont, MacAdam, and Currie, Glasgow; Paterson, Johnston, and Strachan, Aberdeen; Sutherland, Dumfries; Davidson, Montrose; and Storrar, Kirkcaldy. Mr. Kermath, St. Andrews, sent an apology for absence.

The first business on the billet was the

NOMINATION OF EXAMINERS.

The CHAIRMAN said that, before proceeding with this business, he wished to make a proposal which would, he thought, meet with their approval—namely, to pass a minute recognising the services which the Society had had from Mr. Kinninmont and Mr. Stephenson, who were retiring from the

Board of Examiners. Mr. Kinninmont had been an examiner for the long period of twenty-one years, and had discharged the duties attached to his position with great acceptance. Mr. Stephenson had been a member for seventeen years, and he had occupied the very responsible position of Chairman of the Board. During all that period he had given much of his time and had shown great devotion to the work connected with his post. He (the Chairman) had pleasure in submitting the following resolution:—

The executive desire to put on record an expression of their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Kinninmont and Mr. Stephenson as examiners, the former having been for twenty-one years, and the latter for seventeen years, members of the Board of Examiners for Scotland; and they further desire to express their appreciation of the able manner in which Mr. Stephenson has discharged the duties of Chairman during that period. In thus thanking them for the good work they have done, the executive would express a hope that they may be spared for many years to adorn the ranks of Scottish Pharmacy.

Mr. KERR seconded the motion.

Mr. NESBIT said that as one of the examiners he might say that they all deeply regretted the resignations of Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Kinninmont. As Chairman, Mr. Stephenson had so managed business as to give the smallest inconvenience to all concerned, and it would be a difficult matter to get a successor like him.

The motion was unanimously approved of.

Mr. KINNINMONT, in thanking the meeting, mentioned that he had been connected with the Society for forty years, having joined it in 1853.

Mr. STEPHENSON also expressed his thanks for this acknowledgment of his services. During the time that he had been Chairman of the Board the duties had greatly increased in responsibility, but the work had been carried on with freedom from friction.

THE NEW EXAMINERS.

After consideration in committee, it was unanimously agreed to nominate the following gentlemen as examiners for 1894:—Messrs. Peter Boa, D. B. Dott and Adam Gibson, Edinburgh; James Jack, Arbroath; Thomas Maben, Hawick; John Nesbit, Portobello; Jonathan Innes Fraser, Edinburgh; and J. W. Sutherland, Dumfries. The last two take the place of Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Kinninmont.

THE NEW EXAMINATION HALL.

It was intimated that plans for an extension of the Society's premises had been approved by the Council in London, who had remitted them back to the Executive to be carried out. The CHAIRMAN said that there had been some delay on account of the illness of the architect, but work would now be pushed on as quickly as possible.

The Assistant Secretary submitted a report as to the

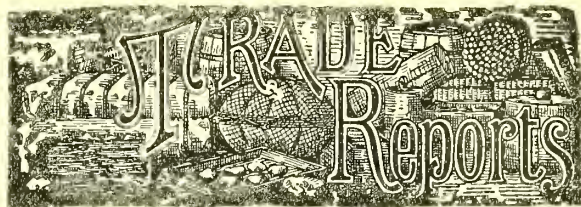
APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL SECRETARIES.

which stated that there were only now two vacancies—namely, at Kelso and Ayr. The report was approved of.

Some conversation initiated by Mr. KINNINMONT took place regarding the advisability of each local secretary being supplied with a copy of the register and the calendar, and some forms of application for membership to the Society, as well as forms of particulars regarding examinations. The general feeling was that this would be an advantage, and the CHAIRMAN said that doubtless the representatives on the Council would bring the matter before the proper quarter.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY, in announcing the inaugural address of the winter session by Professor Cash, Aberdeen, mentioned that he had received promises of several papers for subsequent meetings. This was all the business.

A PHARMACY BLOWN UP.—A terrible accident is reported from Brest-Litovsk, in the Russian province of Grodno, as having happened in a pharmacy there at the end of last week. Owing to the carelessness of the employés, an explosion of ether took place in the shop, the entire building being blown into the air. Twenty persons were killed, and many injured, while the houses in the vicinity were seriously damaged.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 16.

The Amsterdam Cinchona Auctions.

For the ten cinchona auctions which are to be held at Amsterdam in 1894 the following dates have been fixed:—January 25, March 1, April 5, May 10, June 14, July 19, August 30, October 4, November 8, and December 13.

The Amsterdam *Kina Etablissement* publishes the following instructive revised figures concerning the monthly cinchona exports (in Amsterdam pounds or half-kilos.) from Java in 1891-2 and 1892-3:—

November, 1891 600,000	November, 1892 678,000
December, 1891 700,000	December, 1892 980,000
January, 1892 370,000	January, 1893 900,000
February, 1892 433,000	February, 1893 355,000
March, 1892 369,000	March, 1893 626,000
April, 1892 350,000	April, 1893 649,000
Total half-year 2,822,000	Total half-year 4,188,000
May, 1892 490,000	May, 1893 714,000
June, 1892 618,000	June, 1893 816,000
July, 1892 279,000	July, 1893 680,000
August, 1892 492,000	August, 1893 636,000
September, 1892 705,000	September, 1893 500,000
October, 1892 768,000	October, 1893 349,000
Total half-year 3,352,000	Total half-year 3,695,000

ALMOND OIL (EXPRESSED).—The English makers have reduced their price 1*l.* per lb. (from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.) this week. The consumption of this article is becoming smaller every year, whereas that of the essential oil is growing.

ANISE.—The demand continues, and there is very little offering. The prices range from 23*s.* for common stony, to 28*s.* per cwt. for fine bright.

ARROWROOT.—Ordinary *St. Vincent* arrowroot continues to sell at 2½*d.* per lb. Of *Queenstand* arrowroot a parcel of 100 cases, in packets, was offered at auction on Wednesday "without reserve," and realised 2*d.* per lb.; 50 sacks offered on the same occasion sold at 1½*d.*, and 2 casks at 1¾*d.* per lb.

BLEACHING-POWDER is dearer at 9*l.* on the spot, 8*l.* 5*s.* on rail at Liverpool, 8*l.* 5*s.* ditto Tyne, and for 1894 7*l.* 5*s.* f.o.b. Tyne.

BORAX.—Prices have fallen to 27*s.* 6*d.* for crystals, and 28*s.* for English refined powder.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.—Market unchanged. We note the arrival this week of a parcel of 30 cases American *Bromide of potassium* from New York. This is not an evidence of fresh competition from the States, however, but simply the remnant of a parcel which was bought by a London drug-house, for delivery over 1893, while the bromine-war was raging.

BUCHU.—Another arrival of 17 bags has taken place lately from South Africa. It is said that a considerable quantity of buchu leaves is now being exported direct from the Cape to America.

CAMPORH (CRUDE) closes very firm but without business. *Japan*, December-January, offers at 142*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f., *China* at 107*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. On October 12 about 800 boxes of Formosa camphor were in stock at Hong Kong, and large supplies were expected to arrive from the island of production.

CANARY-SEED.—We hear from Liverpool that the inquiry for *Turkish* canary-seed holds on. A further sale of 400 bags, afloat, at 37*s.* per 464 lbs., is reported.

CARDAMOMS.—The following figures refer to the exports of cardamoms from Ceylon between January 1 and October 2:—

Year	1893	1892	1891	1890
Lbs.	254,752	274,433	222,225	252,377

CASSIA LIGNEA.—The price keeps firm, at 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for whole quill, but there are no buyers at that figure. At auction 80 bales broken quill were bought in at 25*s.* per cwt.

CASTOR OIL is flat. Good Calcutta seconds continue to sell at 2½*d.* per lb.

CHAMOMILES.—A steady market, Belgian flowers ranging in price from 60*s.* for fair to 72*s.* 6*d.* for good bright white.

CINCHONA.—Tuesday's auctions comprised a somewhat larger quantity of bark than has been offered for some time, but the greater part of it consisted of old *Cuprea*, which scarcely counts from a quinine-maker's point of view. Of Ceylon cinchona only two small parcels were shown. The five catalogues aggregated:—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	154 of which	128 were sold
East Indian cinchona	336 "	244 "
Java	56 "	35 "
South American (Calisaya)	77 "	40 "
	623	447
Cuprea bark	649	289
	1,272	736

The quantity of Bolivian calisaya-bark originally advertised was 190 packages (all ½-cwt. bales imported *via* Hamburg), but the greater part of it had been sold privately before the auctions commenced.

The Ceylon and East Indian cinchonas contained a good deal of "druggists'" bark, and as a matter of fact a considerable proportion of these varieties was bought by drug-firms. Competition was fairly active throughout the sales, but many of the largest parcels were limited above the current market-price, holders apparently feeling more confidence in the future of the drug. The unit may be placed at fully ¾*d.* per lb., or a shade above that of the last London auctions and slightly above the Amsterdam parity. The following are the quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the American quinine-works	43,627
Messrs. Howards & Sons	37,501
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works	26,880
" Paris factory	14,620
" Auerbach factory	2,480
" Brunswick factory	2,353
Various druggists	27,279
Total quantity of bark sold	154,730
Bought in	83,920
Total quantity of bark offered	238,650

It should be taken into account that the quantity of bark offered affords no indication of the amount of alkaloids secured by the purchaser.

The following prices were paid for undamaged bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red stem and branch chips, fair bright quilly, 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.*; fair grey stem chips, 1¾*d.* per lb. Rather dull *Renewed* red stem chips, 1½*d.* per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—*Original*—Ordinary to good bright quilly red stem and branch chips, 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.*; fair to good bright shavings, 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb. Fair grey chips, 2½*d.* per lb. Good quilly yellow stem and branch chips, 3½*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb. For a rather better parcel, a bid of 4½*d.* per lb. will be submitted. Sound root, 3½*d.*; bold mixed but

damaged ditto, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Mixed bright quilly chips, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. *Renewed*.—Red chips, ordinary to fair, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2d.$ per lb.

JAVA CINCHONA.—Fair small yellow chips realised from $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $3d.$ per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—Of 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. bales fair bright but rather irregular cultivated calisaya quills 40 sold at $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

CUPREA BARK.—The sales comprised 649 bales (of about 120 lbs. each) of this bark, imported between 1831 and 1833. The owners declared that they could not afford to have the bark re-weighed (the last samples were drawn in 1837 and 1838), but they offered to make an allowance of 4 lbs. per bale for loss in weight, a compromise which appeared acceptable to the buyers. With some difficulty 289 bales were disposed of at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for ordinary dusty quality, the bulk of it being purchased by an American firm. The remainder was limited at prices running from 50 to 80 per cent. above the bids made.

There has been an import of 142 bales West African bark from Lisbon this week. The total quantity of sulphate of quinine represented by the bark offered on Wednesday was about 2,500 kilos., the East Indian bark alone containing about 1,900 kilos. Since the auctions over 200 bales *Cuprea* and a parcel of *East Indian* bark have been sold privately. Of the cuprea bark one string of about 150 bales brought $\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb. The exports of cinchona from Ceylon between January 1 and October 2 have been:—

Year	1893	1892	1891	1890
Lbs.	3,073,722	5,018,373	4,253,653	6,820,143

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—A very large business has been done this week for delivery over 1894 at $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. On the spot and for December delivery $8d.$ per lb. is asked, but we believe that for December $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. has been accepted in one instance at least. First quarter 1894 is quoted at $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; first six months at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

CLOVES (ZANZIBAR).—At auction 608 bales were offered. The demand was fairly good, but as the owners were not disposed to meet it they only sold 53 bales, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. for medium dark to fair. A small parcel of 7 bales *Seychelles* cloves, of good quality, sold at $4d.$ per lb.

COCHINEAL.—Black Teneriffe cochineal is selling quietly at $1s. 2d.$ per lb. in Liverpool.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS generally remain firm, and several are quoted higher in consequence of the continued scarcity of the raw material. Carbolic acids, however, form an exception, the market being so overweighted with supplies that even the forces which are now making towards higher rates for most coal-products have not been able to affect this department. *Solvent naphtha* has advanced to $1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1s. 5d.$ per gallon, f.o.b., for 95 per cent., and to $1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for 90 per cent. Liquid *creosote* has been in very strong demand, and now fetches $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per gallon. *Benzols* have become somewhat dull, "nineties" being now quoted at $1s. 6d.$, "fifties" at $1d.$ per gallon above that figure. *Anthracene*: 30A, $12\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $13d.$; B, $9d.$ to $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ *Pitch* in improved demand at $28s. 6d.$, f.o.b.; *gas tar*, $9s.$, f.o.b.; *toluol*, $1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$; *crude naphtha*, 30 per cent., $8\frac{1}{2}d.$

CUMIN-SEED keeps very firm, and the demand remains good. Good *Maltese* cumin is quoted at from $37s.$ to $40s.$, and *Syrian* at $26s.$ to $27s.$ per cwt.

DESICCATED COCOANUT.—A fair amount of business has been done lately at from $27s.$ to $28s.$ per cwt.

FENUGREEK.—Sales of good *Egyptian* fenugreek are reported from Liverpool, at the rate of $8s.$ per cwt., showing a steady market.

GALLS (CHINA).—Last week this article was dull, with sales, so it is reported, at $45s. 6d.$, c.i.f. terms, for fair merchantable quality, present shipment. A few days ago the market gave way further, and a considerable amount of business was transacted (some 1,200 cases in all), at $45s.$ c.i.f. terms, for November-January shipment. A parcel of 100 cases also sold on the spot at $51s. 6d.$ per cwt.

GALLS (TURKEY).—There is but little inquiry for blue *Bassorah* galls, and small sales only have been made at $58s.$ per cwt. for good quality. Green and white galls are neglected. *Smyrna* galls are not offering at present; but

there has been a little business in small *Morca* galls at $27s. 6d.$ per cwt. This variety is offering somewhat sparingly.

GINGER.—A very quiet market. Of 604 packages *Cochin*, only one case "C cut" sold at $72s.$ per cwt. A parcel of 74 bags sliced *Japan* root, lined, brought $40s.$ to $41s.$ per cwt., "without reserve," and 2 bags *Bengal* realised $49s.$ per cwt. Fifty-five barrels *Jamaica* ginger were all bought in.

GLYCERINE.—Best double distilled German glycerine is firmly held. Some of the makers ask $48l.$ a ton, others would take a little less. *Crude* glycerine is again a little dearer.

GUM ACACIA.—*Niger* gum continues to find buyers in Liverpool at steady prices. The periodical sales held to-day were not very extensive, and although but little business was done, a rather better tone was noticeable throughout the auctions. A considerable quantity of *Soudan* gums, bought in at the auctions, is said to have since been sold. At the sales 546 bales *Soudan* sorts were offered, of which only a few lots sold at $41s. 6d.$ for ordinary glassy to $50s.$ per cwt. for good bright soft. A few lots of *Cape* gum brought from $15s. 6d.$ to $18s.$ for ordinary, partly blocky glassy brown, $34s.$ for fair frosted brown, and $36s.$ for good pale small dusty sorts. Ordinary to fair *Australian* brought from $19s.$ to $24s.$ per cwt. *Aden*, good small pale, $36s. 6d.$; fine clean reddish, impregnated with olibanum-odour, $35s. 6d.$ to $36s.$ per cwt. Of about 1,400 packages *East Indian* gums only a small portion sold as follows:—*Kurachee-Amrad* good red to fine pale $35s.$ to $44s. 6d.$; ordinary to fine pickings, $21s.$ to $33s.$; *Amrad*, ordinary to fair brown drop, $20s.$ to $33s.$; *Oomra*, low black and blocky to dark, $20s.$ to $30s.$; common to fine *Ghatti* $18s.$ to $44s.$ per cwt.

GUM ELEMI keeps steady, with a fair trade in good white Manila at $35s.$ to $36s.$ per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Prices are fully maintained, with a good demand and continued sales of *Bagdad* firsts at $12l. 10s.$ to $13l.$ per cwt. There is only a small stock here, but the new crop is just arriving. *Bassorah* Hog gum has been advanced in price for all grades, and is in demand. Fair *Syrian* has been sold at $55s.$ per cwt. *Smyrna* kinds of tragacanth are quiet. It is said that this week $5l.$ per cwt. has been paid for fine hog gum. The crop of Persian (*Bagdad*) tragacanth is said to be again very small.

JALAP.—Fine Vera Cruz root is still being offered on the basis of $1s. 7d.$ per lb., London terms.

JUNIPER-BERRIES are becoming very scarce in Italy: the old crop has been readily bought up at the parity of from $6s. 6d.$ to $7s.$, and for new berries $8s.$ per cwt., f.o.b. Leghorn, is paid.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—There has been some demand lately for rough decorticated root, and some business is reported in this variety at $8s. 6d.$ per cwt.

MENTHOL.—Prices are still bearing upwards, but it cannot be disguised that the drug has now reached a dangerously high figure, which it will not be easy to maintain, unless the output has really fallen to abnormally low quantities. On the spot business has been done at $15s. 6d.$ per lb., and since then the quotation is merely nominal. For shipment there are very few valuable quotations, $16s.$, c.i.f. terms, October-November shipment, being the nearest ascertainable closing price.

MUSK.—Although reports from China continually announce advances in price, the London market does not respond to these enhanced rates. There has been, however, according to report, a rather better inquiry for the article lately, and sales are said to have been made at $67s. 6d.$ per oz. for good first pile Tonquin pods, blue skin and underskin.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—The demand for American *Peppermint* oil has much improved lately, and considerable sales have been effected this week at rising prices. HGH oil has been sold at from $11s. 9d.$ up to $12s. 3d.$ per lb., and to-day owners ask $12s. 6d.$ per lb. for this brand. D and O oil is quoted at $10s. 6d.$ per lb. in tins, and $11s.$ in bottles, net, on the spot. Wayne County bulk oil has been sold at $10s.$ per lb. on the spot, and is now held at $10s.$ per lb., c.i.f. from New York, a cable received to-day reporting an advance in price there. Japanese oil of peppermint (dementio-

lised) has been sold at 10s. per lb. on the spot, which is a remarkable price, considering the value of American oil in bulk. For shipment, 9s. 10½d. to 10s., c.i.f., is now nominally asked for November-December shipment. This is for so-called "dementholised" oil. Oil with 40 per cent. menthol is quoted at 11s. c.i.f. November-December shipment. In oil of *Cassia* a considerable amount of business has lately been done, it is said on the basis of 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. spot for oil of fair commercial standard, 3s. 3d. per lb. being now asked. It is also said that sales were recently made at 3s. per lb. c.i.f. terms, but nothing more is to be had now at that figure, the nominal quotation being at present 3s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. *Star-anise* oil has been sold in fair quantities at 5s. 11d. per lb on the spot, and 6s. per lb. is now asked. One quotation from China is 5s. 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. terms for November shipment, but it is possible to buy below that figure in second-hand. *Citronella* oil is selling in small lots, at the rate of ¾d. per oz. on the spot. Oil of *Lemongrass* is quoted at 2½d. per oz. nominally, but might probably, in quantities, be had for 1½d., and certainly for 2d. per oz. The price for arrival is 1½d. per oz. "c.i.f." up to January-March shipment. This, it is said, has been paid, and it is doubtful whether there are any further sellers at the figure. The new crop is just beginning to come in now, and the bulk of it, it is stated, has already been secured by one firm. East Indian *Gingergrass* oil is also being harvested now, but the result of the crop and the opening price of the season are not yet known. West Indian oil of *Orange* (sweet and bitter) is likewise arriving; for a parcel of the better variety 14s. per lb. has been quoted. *Sandalwood* oil has a lower tendency: the price of English-drawn oil has given way about 1s. per lb. lately. Oil of *Cloves* is now held at 2s. 4d. per lb. for best English, and at 2s. 2d. for German. *Cavanray* oil has been advanced to 6s. 6d. per lb. for English, and from 3s. 6d. up to 5s. 6d. per lb. for foreign.

OPIMUM.—Prices in the London market continue to rule in buyers' favour, although it is scarcely possible to make any actual change in the quotations, very little business having been done in Turkey opium this week. On the other hand, there has been a fair trade in ordinary to good *Persian* at 10s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. Fine quality has not been dealt in.

QUASSIA.—Slow of sale. Logs offer at 80s. per ton without finding takers.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers still quote 6l. 7s. 6d. per bottle, while second-hand holders offer the metal at 6d. to 1s. per bottle less.

QUININE.—The total quantity of sulphate of quinine represented by the bark sold at last Thursday's Amsterdam auctions was 15,772 kilos. The following were the chief purchasers:—

	Kilos.
Pharmac. Hand. Vereen, Amsterdam	3,966
Gust. Briegleb, Amsterdam	3,129
W. Schiffer & Co., Rotterdam	3,635
J. J. Louët Feisser, the Hague	2,372
Amst. Chinine Fabriek, Amsterdam	2,363
J. de Ligst, Amsterdam	497
C. L. Schapp & Zn., Rotterdam	495

All these firms act as representatives of foreign quinine manufacturers. There was but little demand for manufacturers' barks, and nearly the whole of these was bought in. The market keeps very quiet. German secondhand bulk sells at 9½d. per lb. in a very small way. The factory-prices are all much above the secondhand parity; 10½d. per oz. is the lowest.

SALICIN.—It has been remoured that the price had been advanced this week, but upon inquiry we find that that is not the case. Six shillings per lb. remains the price for quantities on the spot.

SENEGA remains very firm. Business is reported to have been done at 2s. per lb. in fine bright root.

SALEP.—The nominal quotation for this drug is from 10l. to 12l. per cwt., but there is practically no demand for it.

SHIELLAC.—A moderate but steady demand, both for home and export trade, prevailed in the private market previous to the Tuesday auctions, when 932 cases were offered. There was a good demand, with fair competition, and 394 cases found buyers at an irregular

advance of 2s. per lb. upon the previous sale-rates for second-orange lac. The 103 cases button and 100 cases garnet lac, which were comprised in the quantity offered, were all withdrawn. The following prices were realised:—*Second orange*: Livery reddish to fair light worked, 104s. to 106s.; unworked strong reddish and bright flat to good bright curly, but out of condition, 105s. to 106s.; livery, blocky to free, 100s. to 103s. per cwt. For delivery sellers are holding tightly, but some small business is said to have been done at 107s. for November, 108s. for December, and 108s. 6d. per cwt. for January. Since the auctions there has been an improved inquiry for shellac on the spot, and sales of TN orange lac have been made at 104s. to 106s. per cwt., 94s. cash being paid for AC garnet. There has also been a fair business in button lac, of which, however, no particulars are given.

STAR-ANISE.—Reports from Hong-Kong, dated October 12, state that there is now a stock of 2,000 piculs old-crop star-anise left in China. The new crop will be a very small one (barely half of an average), and high prices are expected to rule. The new seed is now arriving, but dealers' prices are too high to admit of business, \$34 per picul being their quotation. In London, small spot sales are being made at 77s. 6d. per cwt.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Prices are very low at present. Good powder, it is reported, may be had at 45s.; and for export 44s. per cwt. has recently been accepted. Some manufacturers with whom this drug is not a by-product have had to abandon its preparation, which had become unremunerative.

TEA.—The quantity of Indian tea offered this week has somewhat tried the market, but prices have been remarkably well maintained for lower grades, in spite, too, of a slightly weaker tendency in terminal quotations. Fine teas have been in good demand and one or two very choice invoices have made extreme prices. Really useful Pekoe Souchong may now be bought at 5½d., and Pekoes from 7d. to 8d. are splendid value. A rather heavier sale of Ceylon on Tuesday went off quietly at slightly easier rates, Pekoe Souchong selling down to 5½d. and some very fair Pekoes being obtainable at 7d. On Wednesday more than half the number of packages in auction were scented teas, which showed a decline of ½d. per lb. The great part of the Congous in sale were, as usual, withdrawn.

TONQUIN BEANS.—The market is sluggish, and there have been considerable arrivals. Sales of fair small black Pará have been made on the spot, at 1s. 4d. per lb. Fine frosted Pará beans are rather scarce. A case is reported to have sold on the spot, at 3s. 9d. per lb., the other day.

TURMERIC remains slow of sale. At auction on Tuesday 109 bags were offered and bought in, ordinary bulby *Cochin* finger at 18s. per cwt.

WAX (BEES).—*Chilian* continues to meet with ready buyers at late rates.

WAX (JAPAN).—More money is asked by holders, but the trade fails to respond. Good hard pale squares have been sold at 33s. 9d. to 34s. per cwt., and for arrival there are sellers at 33s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ANISE.—*Chilian* is very firmly held at 21s. to 22s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—The stock is getting into smaller compass, and only a limited quantity to be had at late rates. The demand is rather quieter, after the good sales of the past week.

HONEY.—For 20 cases from the *Lerint* 40s. has been asked, but at auction no bid was obtainable. *Californian* and *Chilian* are moving steadily at late rates.

JABORANDI LEAVES.—Three bales, a recent import, have been sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

OIL (CASTOR).—Only 350 cases good seconds *Calcutta* arrived per *Mira*, and the major portion of this has already realised 2¾d. per lb. ex-quay. This is also price in store, but some holders are asking 2¾d. and even higher prices, as none is now on the way from Calcutta. *French* unchanged.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Cinchona Trade.

SIR,—It is some time since I have troubled you with observations on the position of cinchona. My present excuse for doing so is that you yourself have adopted the cloak of Cassandra, and have done so at a time when it is most threadbare.

I see that in your reports on the cinchona sales you have for some time spoken of them as "unimportant," "most unimportant," and "the least important held." Pardon me, sir, if I say that they are the most important ever held. The small amounts catalogued show the unwillingness of holders to sell, the inability of producers to harvest, at present prices. They show that the lowest declivity of the wave has been reached, and that it will rise, whatever manufacturers say.

I have pointed out before that manufacturers are pursuing a somewhat dangerous course in forcing down the unit below production and fair return level, instead of working, to a certain extent, hand in hand with the producer. I would now, without any antagonism to the manufacturer, emphasize this. If he looked sufficiently into the classification of the bark he has for some time purchased, he would understand my argument. He would see that he has forced the cottier to sell his goose, instead of the golden eggs it lays.

They are hardly "golden" now, but that does not affect the argument.

Let us start with the time when it paid the producer to shave, to strip, or to coppice in rotation. That was a time of legitimate harvesting, and did not reduce the world's visible supply of bark. But the time came when such legitimate harvesting increased the supply beyond the apparent demand, and this was largely aided by the fact that Ceylon uprooted large areas of cinchona, either because it was dying out in an unsuitable soil and climate, or to make room for tea.

By this the unit was forced down, and I do not deny the planters' self-guilty responsibility in this first act of the tragedy. In this act I myself have several times assumed the part of monitor.

Then comes the second act. In this the manufacturers forced down the unit beyond justifiable limits, while still making large profits on their sales of quinine. The result is that the producer has to abandon legitimate cropping, and has to increase his amount of bark put into the market by thousands of pounds, obtained from wholesale coppicing or uprooting. His profits per pound were reduced to a minimum; hence he had to increase his output.

Third act. The manufacturers join hands and say the unit is to go lower yet. They are encouraged in this by the large and forced exports of bark from the producing countries. Naturally, they succeed in forcing down the unit, but they have forgotten to gather statistics as to the proportion of root-bark and of stripped chips they are purchasing—i.e., how many geese instead of golden eggs. For it stands to reason that root-bark means uprooted trees, that stripped chips mean bark from either uprooted or coppiced trees. Uprooted trees mean an actual diminution of the world's visible supply of bark; coppiced trees mean a diminution of such supply for from five to six years.

To illustrate this statement let me quote the Amsterdam sales held on October 5. Out of 4,485 bales 1,072 were root-bark. That is to say, the whole of the bark sold was from uprooted trees, or their equivalent. I would go further than

this and state, "That as a larger amount of the bark was *Ledgeriana*, of which the roots are small, the amount of root-bark is in over-proportion to the rest of the bark by a large amount." This seemingly strange fact I would account for by the further fact that the *Ledgeriana* is a most tender tree, the bark of which is apt to die back under any circumstances, but especially after shaving; that hence a large amount of trees were uprooted which had not their bark, or next to none. You may go back through late Amsterdam sales, and with my statement for a guidance you will find the same moral in every one of them.

With regard to Indian and Ceylon barks, it is needless for me to insist that during the last year or so, if not before, by far the larger amount of bark has been cropped by coppicing or uprooting. I would go so far as to say almost the whole, and if you go into the statistics of stem-chips and root you will see that I am right. (N.B. Off *Succirubra* roots about $\frac{2}{3}$ lb. of bark can be realised per tree; off *Hybrids* and *Condaminea* about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; off *Ledger* about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.)

Let me turn now to another phase of the question, that the sale price still pays the producer. However he gets his bark; whether by shaving, uprooting, or coppicing, the producer cannot put his bark into the market under 1½d. per lb., though I fancy that in uprooting or shaving it costs him more. And this without up-keep of his estate, his managing-expenditure, or his interest on capital. The average percentage at London auctions is, say, 2½ per cent.—i.e. at a halfpenny unit the bark realises 1¼d. per lb.; hence the planter loses a farthing or more per lb. on the mere cost of harvesting and putting in the market.

The same planter's average is 4½ per cent., hence he secures 2¼d. average price, which would, apparently, show him to be a gainer of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., even at present prices.

But, in his case, greater difficulties of labour and the question of exchange on silver again reduce this apparent surplus to a deficit. Nor must it be forgotten that in both cases the average yield is taken. Half of the bark from India is a little over 1 per cent., half the bark from Java a little over 2 per cent., and, therefore, 50 per cent. of all the bark shipped is incurring even greater losses than are estimated as above. The other half is, no doubt, making some profit, but will this make up for the world's dwindling supply?

The fuss that has been made about the Java planters agreeing to place only 75 per cent. of their estimate in the market is incredible. They cannot help themselves, and if the present unit continues they cannot even put 50 per cent. of their estimate in.

The fourth act is very plain: there will be a slight improvement in prices, and the market will again be flooded with bark, thus enabling manufacturers to force down the price once more. Whether, in their own interests, they will be justified in doing so remains to be seen. There is a fifth act to come, in which next to no bark will be obtainable from Ceylon or India, and when even Java will have largely reduced her output. It is then that Nemesis will wait on the manufacturers. The smaller amount of bark will necessitate competition among them, and will force up the prices again. Will they then be able to force up quinine in the same ratio?! Whether I am right or wrong the future will prove. Whether the manufacturers should ascertain the actual facts of the case, as shown by me, it is for them to decide. For them, also, it is to decide whether to act on these facts. Nor should they forget that the gulf they are clearing for planters will, later on, yawn for themselves. Slight concessions on their part and co-operation with the planters will help both sides. For myself, I am content to sit still and wait, as I am certain of the issue. I am taking no bark off my trees, and I notice that my neighbours are reducing their output.

Yours faithfully,
Devikulam, Br. India, October 12. J. V. ROSENBERG.

P.S.—Might I suggest that, in common fairness, you should give, not only the large export from Java, but also the small export from India and Ceylon, in your notes on the bark-market?

Unfounded Charge of Cutting against Sequah.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Board of Directors of Sequah (Limited) to write you that the paragraph in your issue of

November 11 headed "Sequah Cutting," is entirely incorrect. Sequah (Limited) have no "vans or brass-bands" at work in Ireland, or anywhere else in the United Kingdom. If the man calling himself "Hartley-Snow," who is a discharged employé of this company, is doing what your paragraph describes, he is selling fraudulent imitations of the Sequah remedies, and infringing the trade-marks of "Sequah's Oil" and "Prairie Flower," and will be prosecuted forthwith.

The trade price of the 2s. size of "Sequah's Oil" and "Sequah's Prairie Flower" in Ireland is 18s., and not 23s. per dozen, and the 1s. size of these two remedies is sold to chemists in Ireland at 10s. per dozen each.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. GUNNELL, Secretary.

46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.,

November 11.

Spirit-assaying.

SIR,—I have read with much interest your report of Mr. Scarisbrick's paper on spirit-assaying. The subject is one of great importance both scientifically and practically. I am not sure who it was that first called attention to the fact that there are serious errors in Sikes's tables, caused by want of proper allowance for temperature changes, but there was a very good paper on the subject by Dr. Derham, read before the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry,* entitled, "The Standard Temperature of Sikes's Spirit-tables." To whatever degree the revenue is affected by the present system of levying the duty, there cannot be the least doubt that the errors of the system should be rectified, and it is gratifying to see an official of the department coming forward with a carefully-considered plan of reform. To a chemist the method of estimating alcohol by weight naturally commends itself as being apparently more accurate, but for revenue purposes it may be preferable to give the equivalents in volumes of proof-spirit measured at a standard temperature. For one thing, no one knows what the specific gravity of absolute alcohol really is, wherefore it is quite as rational to take as your standard weak spirit of a given density as to take the so-called "absolute" alcohol for the purpose. Tables so drawn up do not indicate directly the content of alcohol, but that a certain volume at a given temperature contains alcohol which is equivalent to a certain volume of proof-spirit at standard temperature. If experience proves that Mr. Scarisbrick's areometer is a decided improvement on Sikes's, it will be matter for much satisfaction. Sikes's hydrometers which have been in use for a while are very apt to give erroneous readings, and, although the department doubtless takes every care to employ only accurate instruments, it would be a bold assertion to say that they are never in any degree defective. The thermometers likewise are liable to error, so that a second channel is provided through which erroneous results may enter. In any new hydrometer which is introduced, the temperature at which it is to be verified should be one which is always readily obtainable, certainly not under 60° F. Altogether, one looks forward to the practical outcome of Mr. Scarisbrick's communication with considerable interest.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

Edinburgh, November 11.

D. B. DOTT.

The Pepsalia Agreement.

SIR,—Having written to Messrs. Stern for their agreement form, I find they stipulate in clause 2 that I shall show their Pepsalia and show-cards in the window or on the counter, recommend it to customers, and in every way use my best endeavours to push its sale; and clause 3—in default, to forfeit all bonuses paid and all expenses incurred in enforcing the agreement.

This would prevent me selling any similar article until I had attempted to dispose of theirs, and if at any time my window and counter should be without Pepsalia on view, it would constitute a breach of agreement.

I think it would be more acceptable to the trade if the second clause were omitted, as the liberal terms offered

would suffice to secure the co-operation of most chemists without such a vexatious clause in reserve.

Perhaps some others will give their views.

Yours faithfully,

PEPSALIA. (104/80.)

The Late Sir Andrew Clark.

SIR,—Perhaps it would not be out of place to forward you a copy of a letter received by me from the late Sir Andrew Clark for insertion in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, showing to your readers the very kind and genial nature of the popular physician now laid to rest.

It was in reference to the competition given by you in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April, 1890, of naming the six most popular doctors in England, arranged in proper order according to the votes given.

Being one of the successful competitors, I forwarded the result to Sir Andrew, thinking it would be interesting to him to see his esteemed name at the head of the poll.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Terne Street, Tenbury,
November 15.

RALPH C. MORRIS.

Copp.

16 Cavendish Square, W.

April 19, 1890.

DEAR MR. RALPH MORRIS,—I am gratefully sensible of your kind feeling and goodwill in making known to me the fact of the *plébiscite* and the result of it.

I cannot flatter myself that I deserve the position in which I have been placed; but this at least I can say with truth, that I have given myself entirely to the work which has fallen to my hands to do, and that therein I find an abiding satisfaction and an abounding hope.

Accept the expression of my good wishes that you, too, may find in self-denying labour a pleasant life.

Faithfully yours,

ANDREW CLARK.

The Major Question.

We still continue to receive "solutions" of the "KBr" question, but are compelled to confine the correspondence to the issues which, so far, have appeared; otherwise it threatens to be interminable.

Mr. Kirkby, replying to those whose letters we published on October 28, says:—"The varying results given on October 21 are only due to the number of places of decimals to which the working was carried out in each instance. My own working was limited to the first decimal place because it is not customary to measure volumetric solutions in less quantities than tenths of a c.c. The matter under discussion is not an attempt to square chemical law to arithmetical rule; neither is it a matter of the methods of analysis. As the question stands on the examination paper, the factor of difference is missing, but the data for finding it are given. When your correspondent states that the factor of difference is a false one, he forgets that it is the basis of the rule of alligation. By divesting my re-statement of the question of its chemical dress, it will be at once seen that it is amenable to this rule: Given two substances having the values 16.8 and 26.8, in what proportion must they be mixed to produce a mixture having the value 17.2?"

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 & & 17.2 & & \\
 \text{KBr } 16.8 & \text{---} & & \text{---} & 26.8 \text{ KCl} \\
 9.6 & & & & 4 \\
 \hline
 9.6 + 4 = 10 \text{ parts} \\
 \text{As } 4 : 10 :: 100 : 4 \text{ per cent. KCl}
 \end{array}$$

'A. M. W.' says: 'It is assumed . . . that the sample contains 100 per cent. of KBr plus 4 per cent. KCl.' Nothing of the kind is assumed. He confuses the working with the method."

Mr. J. F. Liverseege also points out that the use of 119 or 119.1 as the molecular weight of KBr accounts for the differences in the answers objected to by "Querist." He sends a graphical solution, which shows that in the triangles A D C, A B E—

$$A D C : D A :: B E : E A$$

$$\text{That is—} 10.0 \text{ (c.c.)} : 100 \text{ (per cent.)} :: 0.4 \text{ (c.c.)} : 4 \text{ (per cent.)}$$

therefore the answer, correct to any number of decimal

places, can be easily (with patience) calculated by arithmetic.

157/30. *J. F. T.* (Peterhead) says he has "followed the discussion with interest," and for the solution of such questions submits a working and the following formula, which is at once readily applicable and easily understood:—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } x &= \text{percentage required} \\ " \ y &= \text{number of cc. AgNO}_3 \text{ used} \\ " \ z &= \text{amount of KBr taken} \\ \text{Then with K} &= 39, \text{ Br} = 80, \text{ Cl} = 35.5, \text{ we have—} \\ x &= \frac{74.5 \times (y \times .0119) - z \times 100}{44.5 \times z} \end{aligned}$$

Mr. J. E. Allenby (Helmley) sends us both algebraic and arithmetic solutions of the question, the quantities found in each case being exactly the same, viz.:—KCl, 4.052; KBr, 95.948. He adds:—"I fail to see why the question should be considered unfair, provided sufficient time was given for the working. It is often difficult to solve problems in chemistry and physics without algebra, and impossible to explain and prove an optical diagram without Euclid or geometry. Is it, then, a question of including algebra and Euclid in the Preliminary, or excluding chemical calculations and physics from the Minor and Major? If so, as one correspondent suggests, by all means extend the Preliminary syllabus."

Querist (156/96) informs us that he is willing to answer any question of the same kind that "A. M. W." likes to put. Take any mixture of KCl and KBr, calculate how much silver solution a given quantity will require, and he will tell you the percentages to the twentieth decimal point. He does not believe there is any direct way possible of answering such questions by arithmetic.

We also acknowledge replies from (156/56) *Cymro*, (158/19) *C. C.*, (157/25) *E. T. Ower*, Oxon., *W. B. Payne*, *Rheidol* (156/57), and others.

Chemists and Medicine-stamp Licences.

SIR,—In last week's editorial note, under the above title, you refer to the "repeal or amendment of the Medicine-stamp Acts in the directions suggested by their memorialists from Edinburgh and Nottingham."

Kindly allow me to state that the Edinburgh communication to the Council made no suggestions for the repeal or amendment of these Acts. The questions which we submitted to the Council were: First, whether the Council had ever received any communication inviting a conference with the Inland Revenue officials? Second: If so, why did the Council decline the invitation? And third: Would the Council have any objection to represent the chemists of Great Britain at a meeting with the Board, as proposed by the latter in a letter sent in reply to representations made by Sir Walter Foster? These three queries formed the burden of our communication.

Yours sincerely,

CLAUDE F. HENRY,

1 Brandon Terrace, Edinburgh,
November 13.

Hon. Secretary.

The Trentham Bouquet.

Mr. Edmund Jones, of Hanley, writes, in reply to the letter of Mr. Bilton's solicitor, which we published last week, intimating that he does not admit the latter's claim to the exclusive rights in the above title. These gentlemen must take their dispute to the law courts if they have any more to say.

LEGAL QUERIES.

159/16. *C. Bromley* (Liverpool) asked the Board of Inland Revenue whether if he published a testimonial stating that a box of dinner-pills bought from him had given great relief in a case of nervous debility, &c., the testimonial not specifying whose dinner-pills are referred to, does that render

liable the dinner-pills he (Mr. Bromley) sells. The Board reply that the use of the testimonial would render the pills in question liable to medicine-stamp duty. Mr. Bromley is not satisfied with the answer. He says the question is, What are the pills in question? and he also says the pills are not recommended by him and are therefore not liable. We do not agree with him. If he publish the testimonial, he thereby holds out the pills as good for a certain complaint. Which are the pills referred to is of course a question of evidence, which it would not take a magistrate long to decide upon.

222/70. *Zephyr*.—The maker of a preparation of chloral hydrate is required by the Pharmacy Act to label it "Poison" when he sells it wholesale. But in such sales he need not attach his name and address. The retail vendor of the article must, however, attach his name and address. Preparations of chloral hydrate are in part 2 of the schedule, though preparations of chloroform are not.

163/11. *A. B.*—The titles "pharmacist" and "pharmacist" can only be used by pharmaceutical chemists. The arms of the Pharmaceutical Society can only be used by subscribers to the Society.

161/31. *Lindum* writes:—"A sends to B a consignment of goods, packed in cases (which are charged on the invoice, and, of course, will be allowed for if returned in good condition and carriage paid). B pays for the goods, but leaves the cases. A sends in an invoice for the cases. B says, 'You can have the cases if you fetch them or instruct the railway company to call for them,' and refuses to pay carriage on them. What is A's remedy?" [The property in the packing-cases appears from the facts given to have passed from A to B, so that A's proper remedy is to sue B for goods sold and delivered.]

161/31. *Lindum*.—If A buys goods unconditionally from B, and B subsequently reduces his price for such goods, A has no legal claim to any reduction on the goods he has bought.

158/17. *Medicus*.—You will find the details of registration of trade-marks in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

158/37. *J. S. M.*—It is not an infringement of the Pharmacy Act to describe a business as Blank's drug-stores, but any unqualified person in such a business who may sell a poison is liable to a penalty.

87/13. *J. R.*—Unregistered persons may not sell the homoeopathic mother-tinctures of scheduled poisons. But Mr. Justice Wright would probably say it was an abuse of language to describe the third or the thirtieth dilution of arsenic or aconite as a poison.

158/27. *C. G.*—The point you mention has been frequently discussed in this journal. We hold that in labelling a preparation containing a scheduled poison, it is not necessary to name the poison, the "name of the article" being what the statute requires. This we consider is the proprietary name assumed. But this view is not universally supported.

162/11. *Country*.—You ask us whether we think it necessary to label certain cough-lozenges "Poison," but you do not tell us what proportion of poison they contain. We think if the lozenges contain so much morphia that any likely consumption of them—say, an ounce in the course of the day—may induce dangerous effects, packets ought to bear a cautionary label including the word poison.

164/8. *Z. X. F.*—If you will refer to page 170 of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1893, you will find the chief points of law stated in regard to the registration of

trade-marks. We do not recollect the particular instance you brought before us, but it is the case generally that a word which is not registrable on the ground that it is descriptive may be used by anyone. It must, however, be remembered that outside trade-mark registration some one may consider that you are selling a colourable imitation of his preparation, and can apply for an injunction to stop you.

165/46. *W. A.*—No qualification other than the Minor certificate, or a medical diploma, is sufficient to enable a person to sell poisons to the public.

165/22. *Compo.*—The title of the medicine would render it liable to medicine-stamp duty.

165/39. *Ung.*—You will get an authoritative reply about your cerate if you will send two labels to the Secretary, Board of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London. Our mere opinion on a doubtful point is of no value.

105/9. *Lup.*—It is obviously impossible to legally define the supervision of the master; but it does not seem to us likely to be a difficulty in practice. If the master is present and knows and sees what his unqualified apprentice is doing, the law is, we think, fulfilled.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

This Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

153/43. *Hornet.*—To Preserve the Hornets' Nest.—Dip in a solution of 1 in 500 of perchloride of mercury (warm), dry in a slow oven, size with solution of gelatine, and varnish with any good light-coloured varnish.

154/16. *Tommy.*—Thymol Jelly.—You do not mention the purpose, but if for internal use make a jelly by soaking refined gelatine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in water for an hour or so, then dissolve in 4 oz. of water with the aid of heat. To this add 4 oz. of glycerine, colour with solution of carmine or tr. saffron, and before it thickens add 5 grs. thymol dissolved in S.V.R. Dose, a teaspoonful.

150/71. *Sperans.*—There is no odourless substance which is volatile, and yet disinfectant in character. The carrying of Disinfecting-tablets in the pocket while visiting the sick is, however, pretty much a fad, and does little in the way of preventing a person taking a disease. For that reason you might give your customers a perfume-tablet consisting of—

Pulv. iris fl.	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Par. lini	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Ol. lavandul.	..	..	..	..	℥℥.
Ol. bergam.	..	..	..	..	℥℥.
Ol. limon.	..	..	..	..	℥℥.
Ess. mosch.	..	..	..	..	℥℥.
Mucil. tragacanth.	..	..	..	..	q.s.

Pt. pasta.

Wrap in tissue paper after drying.

145/74. *The Snore.*—Read the note in the *C. & D.* of September 2, page 363.

153/23. *J. Thomas.*—Borax is about the best thing to give starched goods a glaze, but the finish is really imparted with a special polishing-iron.

120/14. *W. S. D.*—We have published various recipes for herb-beer extracts.

151/25. *Formyl.*—There is no book that we know of on Bicycle-oils. One of the best oils for lamp or lubricating is—

	℥.
Camphor	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paraffin oil	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sperm oil	..	..	..	..	..	20

Dissolve the camphor in the sperm oil, and add the paraffin oil.

153/29. *Beasley.*—(1) The formula is perfectly useless. Corn-flour alone is used, suitably coloured and flavoured. (2) You are quite safe in calling the vinegar "Brown Pickling Acid" or "Spiced Brown Pickling Acid."

156/34. *Lines.*—Pomade Hongroise.—See page 737, November 26, 1892.

158/18. *R. S.*—Formula for Bay Rum.—See page 20, July 2, 1892. Further information concerning the same substance will be found at page 123, January 30, 1892. Two good formulæ were also given at page 576, April 27, 1889.

159/35. *Manure.*—Substances present in Ammoniacal Gas-liquor likely to be injurious to plant-life may be got rid of by filtration through a layer of gypsum or powdered sulphate of iron.

156/64. *Minim.*—Ol. Squalæ is shark-liver oil (*Squalus Carcharias*). It has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil, and is official in the Pharm. Ind.

INFORMATION WANTED.

167/13. Agent for glycerol of celery, an American hypnotic.

167/41. Makers of white opal pots with red celluloid caps.

104/14. Tooth-brushes to retail at 2d. or 3d.: where obtainable?

164/42. Makers of Cartier's tables for alcoholmeters.

161/18. Mineral crystal colours for printing or lettering on glass.

165/41. Fancy Christmas hampers for toilet-articles: where obtainable?

* * A considerable number of replies to correspondents are held over this week.

Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, November 22.—*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association*, at 9.15. Mr. Alexander Sutherland on "A Pharmacist's Experience in Burma"; Mr. J. Rutherford Hill on "A Botanical Ramble in Kent"; and Mr. W. Lyon on "The Pharmacy of Iodoform."

WEDNESDAY, November 22.—*Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy*, at 9. Mr. L. Cooper on "The Pharmacy of the Syllabus."

THURSDAY, November 23.—*Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association*, at 9.15. Members' meeting.

THURSDAY, November 23.—*Chemists' Acrated and Mineral Waters Association (Limited)*. Annual meeting of shareholders at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, at 3 P.M.

THURSDAY, November 23.—*Midland Pharmaceutical Association*, Mason College. Members' night. Reading of papers.

THURSDAY, November 23.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, at 8.30 p.m. Paper:—"Notes on the Chemical and Microscopical Examination of Urine and Sputum," by E. J. Millard, F.C.S.

20 HIGHEST AWARDS. 20

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LONDON, 1851; LONDON, 1862; PARIS, 1867;
SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
SYDNEY, 1879; BRIGHTON, 1881; BOSTON, 1883;
ADELAIDE, 1887; MELBOURNE, 1888; PARIS, 1889;
EDINBURGH, 1890; ROYAL MILITARY, LONDON, 1890;
 &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

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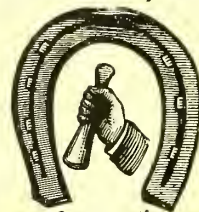
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Liq. Eucalypti et Pepsine Co.

Liq. Pepticus.

Liq. Santal c. Buchu et
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Liq. Copaibæ c. Buchu, Cubeba,
et Matico.

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		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		"LITTLE" ANTIBILIOUS.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1 PIL. ALOES BARB.	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2		203, gr. 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 4 1/2		400 Jalapin, gr. 1-16th	0 7	0 6	0 5	
2 " ALOES ET FERRI ...	...	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2		204, gr. 1 ...	...	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2		Alcin, gr. 1-8th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
6 " ASAÆTIDE CO. ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		205, gr. 1/2 ...	...	0 11	0 10	0 9		Podophyllin, gr. 1-24th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
8 " COLOCYNTHE CO. ...	...	0 11	0 10	0 9		206, gr. 1/2 ...	...	1 3	1 2	1 1		Pulv. Cambo, gr. 1-32nd ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
9 " COLOCYNTHE ET HYOS. ...	...	1 0	0 11	0 10		APERIENT PILLS.						Ext. Hyoscy., gr. 1-8th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
11 " FERRI CARB. ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5		45 Ext. Aloes Aquosum, gr. xx ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		Capsicine, gr. 1-64th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
13 " HYDRARG. ...	...	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2		Pulv. Cambo, gr. iv ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		"LITTLE" APERIENT.		0 7	0 6	0 5	
17 " RHEI CO. ...	...	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2		" Jalapæ, gr. viij ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		68 Aloin, gr. 1-10th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
ANTIBILIOUS.						" Colocynth, gr. vj ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		Podophyllin, gr. 1-5th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
129 Pil. Hydrarg., gr. i ...	...	1 0	0 11	0 10		" Hyd. Sublim., gr. iv ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		Ext. Nuc. Vom. ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. ij ...	...	1 0	0 11	0 10		" Sapo. Hyspan., gr. iv ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		Capsicine, aa, gr. 1-20th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
" Hyoscy., gr. i ...	...	1 0	0 11	0 10		Gingerin, gr. ij ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		"LITTLE" COUGH.		0 7	0 6	0 5	
130 Pil. Hydrarg., gr. i ...	...	0 8	0 7	0 6		Each Pill contains Calomel, 3 gr.	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		412 Morph. Hydrochlor., gr. 1-36th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
" Rhei Co., gr. iv ...	...	0 8	0 7	0 6		46 As 45, with 1 gr. Calomel ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		Pulv. Scilla ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
TONIC PILLS.						47 As 45, sine Calomel ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7		Pulv. Ipecac., aa, gr. 1-12th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
109 Pil. Ferri (Blaud), gr. iv. & v.	...	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 4 1/2		533 Aloes Barb., gr. iss ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5		Bals. Tolu., gr. 1-4th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
An improved form of unequalled excellence.						Jalapæ, gr. i ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5		"LITTLE" LIVER.		0 7	0 6	0 5	
212 Quinin. Valer. ...	...	1 7	1 6	1 5		Coloc., gr. i ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5		410 Podophyllin, gr. 1-16th ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
Zinci Valer. ...	...	1 7	1 6	1 5		Cambo, gr. 2 ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5		Ext. Cascara, gr. 3-4ths ...	...	0 7	0 6	0 5	
Ferri Valer., aa, gr. i	1 7	1 6	1 5		Saponis, gr. ss	0 7	0 6	0 5		Capsicine, gr. 1-20th	0 7	0 6	0 5	
						Ol. Carui, gtt. 2	0 7	0 6	0 5							
						533 c. Calomel, gr. 1/2	0 7	0 6	0 5							
						" gr. i	0 7	0 6	0 5							

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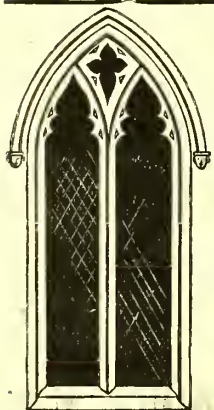
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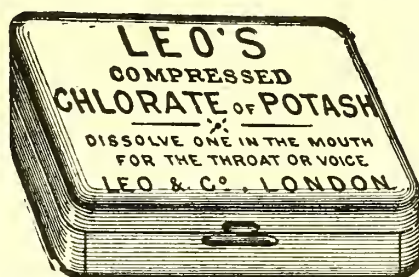
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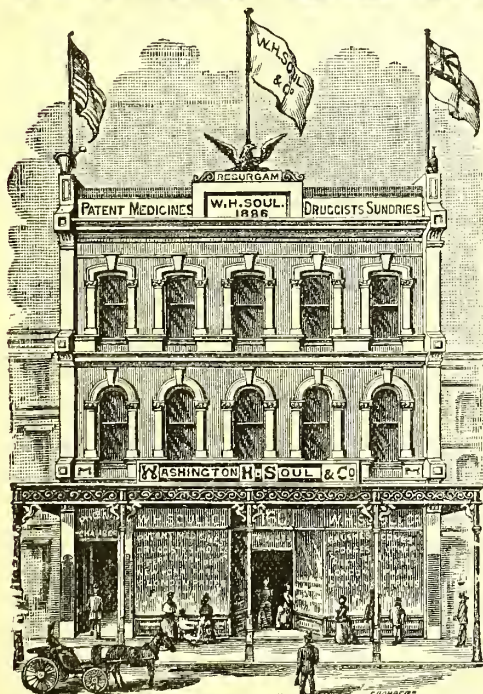
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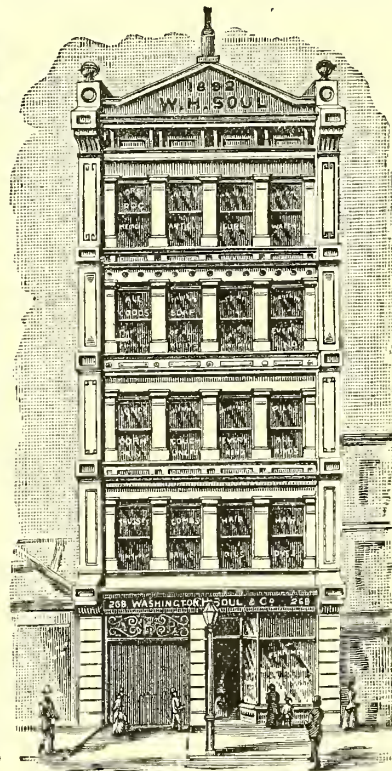
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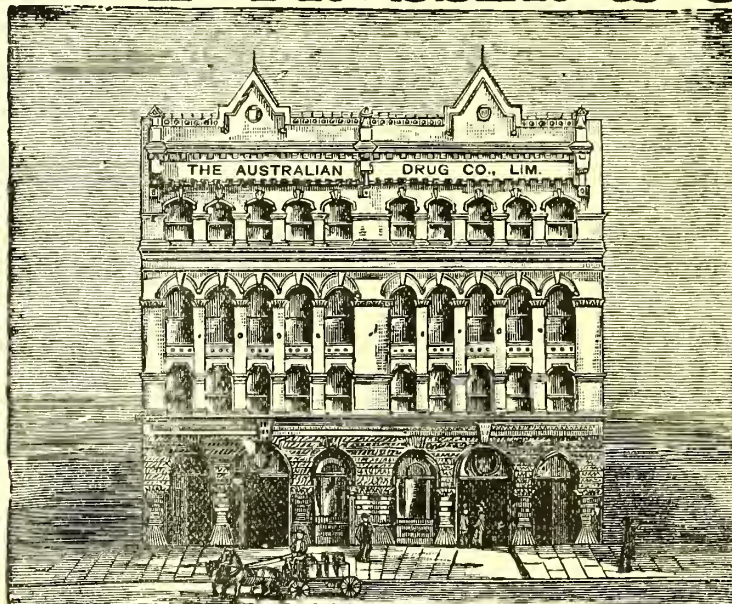
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WOODS & CO., Cowra Chambers, Grenfell St., ADELAIDE, S.A.

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PARROT



BRAND.

Sold only in 1-lb.

and 2-lb. Bottles.

This Oil is the product of Fresh Eucalyptus Foliage obtained from the Desert species, Dumosa and Oleosa, and yields under proper treatment 35 per cent. water-white crystallisable Eucalyptol, having the specific gravity, 0.920, Temp. 15° Cent., crystallising at 14° Cent., and re-melting at 1° Cent. **BOSISTO'S EUCALYPTUS OIL** received the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts for the introduction into commerce of the Essential Oil of the Eucalyptus from Australia, 1866, and has been awarded at various European, American, and Australian Exhibitions since 1853, 10 Gold Medals, 8 Silver Medals, 18 Bronze Medals.

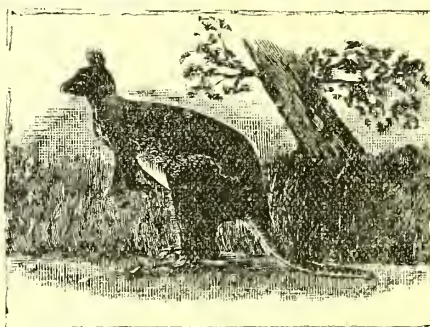
Quantities less than original packages supplied by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Barron, Harvey & Co., A. S. Hill & Sons, Hockin, Wilson & Co., London & Manchester; Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke; Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich. Or in original cases only, containing either 36 1-lb. bottles, or 25 2-lb. bottles, by the **Sole Consignees**,

GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., 82 BISHOPSGATE ST., LONDON.

KANGAROO EUCALYPTUS OIL

25-lb Tins.

KANGAROO



TRADE MARK.

25-lb. Tins.

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PERFECT DEODORISER.

NON-POISONOUS.

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IN ALL SUPPURATIVE,
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This Preparation has met with marked success in application in Medicine and Surgery, and has been freely acknowledged by a considerable number of medical men, who are using it in their practice, to fully equal in antiseptic power, and to surpass in healing properties, the best known remedial agents hitherto available, whilst being absolutely free from any of their well-known risks or drawbacks.

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In Veterinary practice, also, remarkable cures are recorded.

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A beautiful woven material, all wool, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, tight and porous.									
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Natural Wool Felt Protectors									
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Best qualities, best shapes, best make, best selling. Prices quoted for every style and for any material. All Protectors warranted to be fast colours, washable, and of English manufacture. Obtainable at the above prices from all Wholesale Houses, or from the Patentee—

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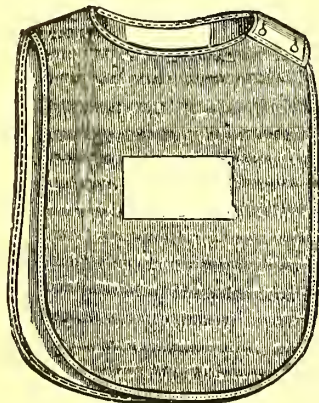
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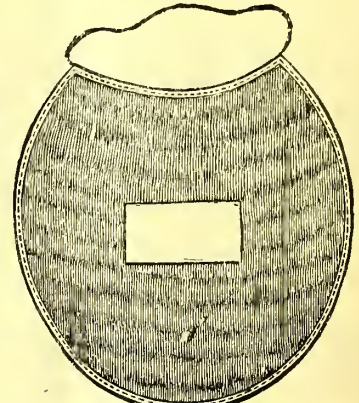
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SPECIAL TERMS FOR CHEST PROTECTORS AND RESPIRATORS,



And to state about the probable amount
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WE MANUFACTURE THESE GOODS OURSELVES, AND CAN QUOTE VERY BEST TERMS IN CONSEQUENCE.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LIM.
CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON.

The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1893.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

A DVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than 5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to the PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

A COPY of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The Supplement will be sent free by early post on Friday morning to any person connected with the trade who will send in advance a stamped addressed newspaper wrapper for it, or will be given to any applicant at the Office after 9 A.M. on Fridays.

The Circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST largely exceeds that of any Journal in the world in connection with the trade represented.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

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1.—£2,000.—LONDON (within easy distance of Victoria Station).—An old-established first-class Dispensing Business; returns over £2,000 yearly; offering ample scope for considerable extension; the premises are large and convenient, and the shop commanding and handsomely fitted; an immediate purchaser, with £1,000 at command, can be dealt with; full particulars on application.

2.—£600.—LONDON, S.W.—Dispensing and Retail; situate in a main road; well-fitted, attractive shop; returns, increasing yearly, £600; rent low; small, convenient house; vendor having other engagements, being desirous of meeting with an immediate purchaser, will accept a very low price.

3.—£500.—LONDON, N.E.—Dispensing and Retail; situate in a good middle-class locality; returns £500 yearly, increasing, profitable; the house is a good one, with garden attached; rent moderate; price about £450.

4.—£550.—LONDON, S.E. (pretty suburban locality, within easy distance of the Crystal Palace).—Good-class Family trade, about £550 yearly; well-fitted shop and comfortable house, with good garden; price £500.

5.—£1,000.—LONDON, E.—Suburb. Old-established Dispensing and Retail; held by vendor many years; returns £1,000 yearly, all ready money; good profitable trade; comfortable house; price £950.

6.—£600.—LONDON, W.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail; situate in a main road; returns £600 yearly (ready-money); vendor is retiring from business; large and convenient house; worth the attention of a good business man; price about £600.

7.—£700.—LONDON, N.—Dispensing and Retail; with a speciality in Wholesale request; returns very profitable, £700 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; new lease; an early sale is wished for, and the vendor will be prepared to make an adequate reduction to effect this.

8.—£1,700.—SOUTH COAST.—Dispensing Business of first class; held by vendor 40 years, now retiring; returns £1,700; situation undeniably good; good house and business premises; price about £1,400; valuation of stock if wished.

9.—£1,500.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Good-sized market town; returns £1,500 yearly; very good profits; large and convenient house; moderate rental; prominent position in market-place; valuation about £1,200.

10.—£700.—BIRMINGHAM.—Dispensing and Retail Business, in a good district for profitable work; returns £700; the shop has single front; good-sized, convenient house, private entrance; price about £450; good investment for a beginner.

11.—£1,200.—WILTS.—In an agricultural district, with no important opposition, an established business; returns £1,200 yearly; mixed trade; net profit £350; price £700.

12.—£700.—WALES, MON.—Death Vacancy.—Established and profitable Business; returns average £700 yearly; profits about £300; the business includes a large number of proprietary articles; 6-roomed house, rent £20; price for all about £300.

13.—£500.—WALES.—Dispensing and Retail under management; returns between £400 and £500 yearly; easily increased by personal attention; corner shop; about £200 wanted.

14.—£1,500.—CUMBERLAND.—Mixed Business, with Wines and Spirits; returns £1,500 yearly; profits £400 yearly; low rental; good-sized shop and convenient house; an immediate purchaser is required; a small sum will be accepted, say about £400; less than the value of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500.

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References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

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F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

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£1,500 returns.—**ESSEX.**—Good old Family Country Retail; profits good; price £1,000.

£1,050 returns.—**LANCS.**—Light Retail; good position of important town; price £600.

£450 returns.—**MANCHESTER SUBURB.**—Unopposed; one-half net profit; price £150.

£1,200 returns.—**WILTS.**—Good General Country Retail; price £700.

£580 returns.—**LINCS.**—Price £280; good house, garden, &c.

BERDOE & CO.,

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

NOTICE TO VENDORS.

Having been for the past 22 years solely engaged in the Sale, Purchase, and Valuation of Chemists' Businesses, we have, as Transfer Agents and Valuers, the largest experience of any in the Trade. VENDORS placing their businesses in our hands for transfer may in all cases rely upon a speedy sale being effected without undue publicity. Terms forwarded post free on application. No sale, no charge.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—**ESSEX.**—Unopposed Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business; same hands 50 years; returns £1,530 under management; good house and garden; price £900; personally inspected.

2.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Large Village Mixed, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with good Agricultural connection; returns over £1,200, increasing each year; price £700 or offer.

3.—**NORFOLK.**—Mixed Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £1,000; good profits; rent £20; good house; large garden; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £400, or offer, or by valuation.

4.—**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Death vacancy; Retail and Prescribing Business; in same hands 30 years; returns £750; rent £26; good house and premises; price £500, or reasonable offer.

5.—**MIDLANDS.**—Unopposed Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £800; rent and taxes under £30; good house, garden stocked with fruit-trees; price £400, or offer.

6.—**SEASIDE.**—First-class Dispensing Business, doing a large and steadily-increasing business; elegantly fitted shop, heavily stocked; good house; price, £1,300; personally inspected.

7.—**BRISTOL.**—Suburb; Retail and Prescribing Business; in present hands many years; returns £418; net profit nearly £200; good house; price £200; bargain.

8.—**LONDON, N.**—Through ill-health, good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,100; net profit £450; handsome corner shop; well stocked; business capable of increase; price £1,000.

9.—**LONDON, W.**—Retail and Dispensing Business, in main thoroughfare; returns £700; good prices obtained; well fitted and good stock; 8 rooms and garden; price £550, or offer.

10.—**LONDON, W.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,215, at good prices; main road; low rent; good house; price £960; worth special attention.

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WEST RIDING OF YORKS. (Fol. 969).—General Light Retail Business; attractive corner; Pharmacy; convenient house; very low rent; returns £420; price £320.

HANTS. (Fol. 951).—Returns nearly £800; Dispensing, Agricultural, and Prescribing Business; large well-fitted shop; good house; rent £35; price £480.

SOUTH WALES (Fol. 948).—Market town; death vacancy; good-class Retail and Prescribing Business; low rent; net profits over £300 per annum; price £300.

LONDON, W. (Fol. 928).—Returns £450; Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; 10-roomed house in thorough repair; established 30 years; price £200; every investigation allowed.

LONDON, S.E. (Fol. 916).—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; good house and Pharmacy; low rent; returns £250; price £160.

KENT (Fol. 941).—Returns over £400; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; double-fronted shop; large house and garden; rent £40; price £350.

Messrs. Andros & Co. having a large selection of businesses for disposal in all parts, will be pleased to forward a list of same on receipt of requirements.

NO SALE NO CHARGE.

CROCKER & CO.

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Mr. WILLIAM JUDD and Mr. ALFRED MANNERS,

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Having numerous inquiries for good-class Country Businesses they invite communications from intending vendors.

NO CHARGE IS MADE UNLESS A SALE IS EFFECTED.

INLAND WATERING-PLACE.—A first-class Dispensing Business returning £2,000 a year; rent £100; price £1,700; strongly recommended.

LONDON, S.W.—A first-class Dispensing and Retail Business, returns at good prices £1,450, with a net profit of £450; price £1,300; good house; rent £60.

LONDON, S.E.—Good-class Family and Dispensing Business; returns £500; price £400; very handsome Pharmacy in select residential locality.

LONDON, N.—Main road; old-established cash Retail and Dispensing Business; fine bold commanding shop, beautifully fitted and well stocked; returns £1,450, very profitable; price £1,250.

CHESHIRE.—An old-established Retail and Dispensing Business, in best part of busy market town; returns £1,030; price £800, or valuation of stock and fixtures. This is well worth the attention of a pushing man, as there is great scope for improvement.

LONDON, S.E.—Old-established Prescribing and Retail Business, returning, under manager, about £250 a year; rent £28; price £150 or offer.

SOUTH COAST.—Old-established Mixed Retail Business, with P.O. attached, returning about £700, with good house, at low rent; price £400.

KENT.—Near London; a neglected Cash Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £7 weekly; formerly did £16; ill-health cause of sale; price £250.

HERTS.—Old-established good-class Family Business; returns nearly £650, and capable of great increase; good house and garden; price £450.

SOUTH COAST.—A first-class Dispensing and Retail Business, with handsome Pharmacy; situated in the best position of an important health resort; giving a net profit of £600 a year; price, £1,850.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business returning actually about £500, with good house; price £400.

LONDON, W.—Retail and Dispensing trade; returns £1,000; price £550; handsome pharmacy, well stocked; good position, main thoroughfare.

LONDON (Northern Suburb).—An excellent Family trade; returns £700; price £600; net profits very good.

LONDON, S.E.—Retail and Family Business, returning £400 a year with good house in best position of district; price £350; a bargain.

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Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers,

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BUSINESS WANTED.—Thomas Tomlinson & Son, having on their books an extensive list of gentlemen who have entrusted them with commissions to look up a good genuine Business, intending sellers can rely upon being at once, with all despatch, put into communication with *bona-fide* buyers without publicity and the annoyance of answering "curiosity" applications.

No charge made unless Sale is effected.

A THOROUGHLY GENUINE CONCERN.—Intending purchasers will do well to place their names with Thomas Tomlinson & Son, giving particulars of their desires, and they will forward them from time to time full particulars of any genuine Business that will be likely to suit them.

No charge made.

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3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BATH.—Old-established Business; high-class trade at full prices; proprietor giving up through ill-health; full investigation invited; price £500; great bargain. Apply, Ham Demchey & Butcher, Chartered Accountants, Bath.

INCREASING Business, in the Midlands; shop well fitted; rent £40; good house; returns about £1,200 (could be doubled); price £300; fittings at valuation. Apply, O. U., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATE; good-class Country Business, with Scoll trade; best situation in market town; average receipts about £400; satisfactory reasons for disposal; £150 to immediate purchaser, or valuation; good house. Apply "Opium," Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

FOR Sale, a Chemist's Business, in a prosperous Yorkshire manufacturing town (population 29,000); Mixed business; principally Light Retail, including Prescribing and Dispensing; good position and premises (no house); to be sold at a valuation. Apply Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds.

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- JUNIOR**; 22; London experience; good references; disengaged. Speechly, Bishop Stortford, Herts.
- ASSISTANT**; outdoors preferred; references exceptional. W. Ream, The Elms, Long Sutton, Wisbech.
- ASSISTANT**, Manager, or Locum; London and Provincial experience. "Major," 85 Primrose Lane, Glossop.
- JUNIOR**; 20; disengaged; good references; London experience. "Statin," 74 Chapelton Road, Leeds.
- ASSISTANT**; first-class experience; aged 24; disengaged November 28. G., 69 Long Row, Nottingham.
- 32/- WEEKLY**.—Manager or Assistant; qualified; 50; married; 6 Wellington Road, Wrexham.
- OUTDOORS**; competent; disengaged; good Prescriber and Counter-man. W., 45 Gurdon Road, Charlton.
- ASSISTANT**; Major qualification; 23½; good experience; disengaged; E. J. King, Wootton Bassett.
- ASSISTANT**; outdoor; 13 years' experience; disengaged. "Statin," 123 Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham.
- EXPERIENCED** Dispenser to Surgeons; at once; married. "Maddoc," 56 Judd Street, King's Cross.
- ASSISTANT** or Dispenser; London; qualified; experienced; outdoors preferred. A. H., 113 Holborn, E.C.
- HOSPITAL** Dispenser; experienced; qualified; Tooth-extractor. "Dispenser," 55 Park Road, Barnsley, Yorks.
- ASSISTANT**; qualified (22); good references; disengaged. "Sn-mendus," 6 Victoria Parade, Scarborough.
- ASSISTANT**; qualified; 22½; tall; good references; London preferred; Howells, Pantglas, Treacastle, Brecon.
- COMPETENT** Assistant or Dispenser; in or outdoor; disengaged. Leo, 67 Grafton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.
- IMPROVER**; 19½; 5 ft. 8 in.; 3 years' experience; disengaged. State salary, &c., W. T. P., 35 Newgate Street, Morpeth.
- MANAGER**, Qualified; married; no family; thoroughly reliable; experienced. "Cooper," Church Street, Amptill.
- JUNIOR**; 24; outdoor preferred; first-class experience; London or near. "Opus," 5 Roswell Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
- ASSISTANT**; 7 years' experience; Midlands preferred; disengaged 23rd; aged 24. Chatwick, 27 High Street, Chelmsford.
- ASSISTANT**; Branch, &c.; experienced Dispenser; qualified; outdoor. Chemist, 5 Albany Road, Sittingbourne, Kent.
- MANAGER**; qualified; 42; 5 ft. 10 in.; all-round experience; well recommended; abstainer. "Civis," Hickman, Bridgewater.
- JUNIOR**; disengaged; 5 ft. 10 in.; good experience and address. "Statin," 34 Northway Road, Loughboro Junction, London, S.E.
- MANAGER**; Branch; Lady or Locum-Tenens; 9 years last engagement, just completed. E. H. Cripps, Market Place, Devizes.
- BRANCH** Manager; experienced; first-class testimonials; married, no family. "Extractor," 110 Devonport Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
- ASSISTANT** or Branch Manager; qualified; 27; single; best London experience; disengaged. "Mentha," 2 Troy Road, Upper Norwood.
- PART-TIME**; outdoor; morning and evening (except Thursday); all day Saturday. "Extractor," 87 George Street, Portman Square, W.
- ASSISTANT**; 25; for Mixed Retail, or to Travel for Wholesale. 93/12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- JUNIOR**; 19; outdoors; completed apprenticeship; good-class Dispensing; Leeds or district preferred. Simpson, Armley Heights, Leeds.
- AS** Assistant in good-class business; Major; aged 24; 5½ years' experience. Apply, stating salary, &c., to W., The Manor, Church Fenton, Leeds.
- ASSISTANT**; experienced; Prescribes; Extracts; aged 35; married; non-qualified; abstainer; permanency. K., Oxford Road, Hay, K.S.O.
- JUNIOR**, or Dispenser to Surgeon; 23. Widdowson, 64 Great Portland Street, W.
- JUNIOR**; in London; aged 21. "George," 11 Grove Avenue, Wandsworth.
- WET** or Export; aged 23; good references. "Casara," 150 Euston Road, N.W.
- LONDON**; part-time, aged 30; Prescriber. W., 28 Milson Road, West Kensington.
- IMPROVER**; 4 years' experience; aged 19; tall. "Drugs," 235 Gipsy Road, West Norwood.
- LOCUM** or permanent; disengaged; aged 27; good Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.
- ASSISTANT** or Dispenser; 30; good references; 16 years' experience. H., 636 King's Road, Fulham, S.W.
- RESPONSIBLE** position in Wholesale; wide experience in all branches. "Nemo," 362 City Road, London.
- DISPENSER**, Medical, Retail, or Temporary; experienced; qualified; outdoors. "Chemist," 96 Tunis Road, W.
- MANAGER**, Assistant, or Locum preferred; qualified; London. A. P. S., Avondale, Saltram Crescent, Paddington.
- AS** Locum-Tenens or Manager, by an Associate; excellent references; first-class experience. A. Court, 3 Whitehall Mansions, Archway Road, N.
- DISPENSER**, Surgeon's; quick, accurate; tall; good appearance, address; aged 23; references. D., 52 Ivanhoe Road, Denmark, Park, S.E.
- AS** Assistant; good Dispenser and Counterman, Tooth-extractor, Prescriber, &c. "Phenacetine," Pear Tree Lodge, Calbourne, Isle of Wight.
- DISPENSERSHIP** by Minor man; London only; outdoor; good experience and references. "Phenazone," 72 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
- AS** Dispenser or Junior; 21; abstainer; Liverpool or suburbs preferred. Apply "Tarax," 6 Parliament Place, Parliament Street, Liverpool.
- ASSISTANT**; 22; 6 years' London and provincial experience. "Chemist," c/o W. Sutton, B.A., Charlotte House, Carey Place, Watford.
- ASSISTANT**; Minor and Hall qualifications; outdoors; London and country experience. "Chemist," 85 Derringham Street, Spring Bank, Hull.
- WHOLESALE**; Laboratory experience; Wet counter preferred; aged 22; 5 years' reference. "Drugs," 139 Wellfield Road, Streatham, S.W.
- ASSISTANT**; Hall qualification; 28; best experience; in or outdoors; London not essential. "Instantier," 4 Robert Street, Cheetham, Manchester.
- ASSISTANT** or Branch Manager; unqualified; experienced; 7 years' Retail (4 Wholesale, Allen & Hanburys); disengaged. Lawrence, 3 Elm Terrace, Leytonstone.
- ASSISTANT**, good experience; Prescriber and Extractor; knowledge photography; good counter hand; disengaged. Address, "Cortex," 24 Bath Street, Hulme, Manchester.
- MANAGER**, permanent or temporary; qualified; 41; 5 ft. 11 in.; special all-round experience; good book-keeper; abstainer. "Chemist," 92A Belle Vue, Shrewsbury.
- WANTED** by well-educated Youth (22), good appearance and experience, situation Junior. 93/11, Office of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- JUNIOR**; in good class Business; 5 years' experience; excellent references; disengaged November 21; Sheffield district preferred. Wilcockson, 47 High Street, Newcastle, Staffs.
- MANAGER**; married; 42; Pharmaceutical Chemist examination; London suburbs preferred; good Prescriber. 53/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- AS** Assistant to Chemist or Surgeon (Dispenser); aged 32; Minor; City and suburban experience; outdoors preferred, but not necessarily; disengaged. "Storax," 52 Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.
- LOCUM-TENENS** or Manager; qualified (Major); indoors or out; good Prescriber; first-class Dispensing and pushing Retail; Extractor, &c. "Pharmacist," c/o Mr. Booth, 41 Moorgate Street.
- ASSISTANT** seeks engagement, early in December, in Laboratory of Wholesale or Manufacturing Chemists; Minor qualification "Ebor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

IMMEDIATE, qualified Assistant for Branch. Fuller & Co., Norwich.

BARNES & CO., York, require an Assistant for quick Dispensing and Light Retail.

WANTED, immediately, an Improver for Light Country trade. Wilkinson, Colne.

JUNIOR wanted (outdoors) for a brisk business; hours moderate. Apply, 509 New Cross Road.

PILL Makers wanted. Apply by letter only, stating experience and wages wanted, to H. & T. Kirby & Co., 14 Newman Street.

WANTED, immediately a good Junior; one able to Extract Teeth preferred. John Routly, 83 South Street, Eastbourne.

WANTED, Manager, for Branch; qualified; quiet country town; abstainer. State salary, age, &c., references, to Townley, Keswick.

SITUATION in small, reliable, Retail and Dispensing, with view to early succession. Apply, with full particulars, to W. F. Osborne House, Atherstone.

MUNRO & CO., 273 Regent Street, have a vacancy for a competent Assistant; indoors; aged about 24; must be a good Dispenser. Apply, with usual particulars.

WANTED, the beginning of December, an Assistant, about 22 years of age, well used to Dispensing. Apply, giving full particulars, to E. Silk, Teignmouth, South Devon.

WANTED in about a week's time, a Senior Assistant; indoors; aged from 27 to 35; Tooth-extractor preferred; salary £45 per annum. Apply to Reece & Co., 53 Great Marylebone Street, W.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, to work up an old-established business; outdoors; partial board; good references required; a Norfolk man preferred. Fitch & Chambers, Market Place, Norwich.

TRAVELLER wanted, calling on Chemists and Drug-stores, to handle selling Spécialité; only good men already in employment need address "Novelty," Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, also Junior, for brisk, Mixed Country business. State age, experience, salary required (indoors), and send photo (to be returned), to Richardson, Chemist, Hadfield, near Manchester.

WANTED, early in December, Junior Assistant; must be accustomed to good-class trade, and be a reliable Dispenser; indoor situation; hours moderate. Please state age, height, and salary required, to S. J. Coley, Chemist, Stroud.

ASSISTANT wanted for a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; one with some knowledge of photo material preferred; not under 22. Apply, with usual particulars, and photo (to be returned) to Jarvis, Chemist, Handsworth, Birmingham.

A QUALIFIED Assistant; aged 23 to 26; one with a general knowledge of trade, Prescribing, Tooth-extracting, and seeking a permanent situation preferred. Apply, stating reference, and salary (indoors) required, to Hugh Fairhurst & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Warrington.

ASSISTANT to manage Branch in South Wales; must be a smart pushing business man, and have had good experience in both Shipping and Family trade. State age, height, salary required (in or out doors), and enclose carte, to 96/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, an Assistant of good experience, about 22; one quick and good at counter preferred; the usual early evening per week, and half a holiday each month; Sunday duty every fourth Sunday. Full particulars, with references, salary required, &c., to Blackham, 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

WANTED, at the West-end, Youth as Improver, or Turnover Apprentice, of a year or two experience; indoors, but no salary for first 6 months. Replies, stating age, height, and how long in the business, to W. C. & Co., c/o Messrs. Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, W. Must have passed Preliminary.

A GENTLEMANLY, active Assistant, about 22 or 24, for a Light Country business; must be a good Counterman; qualified man preferred; indoors; comfortable home, weekly half-holiday. Give usual particulars and references, and enclose photo, Edmund Jones (formerly with John Bell & Co.), Chemist, Hanley.

ASSISTANT required for good-class pushing Cash trade; energetic, trustworthy, and competent, and a good Salesman; outdoors and no Sunday duty; liberal terms and permanency to suitable man. State salary required, particulars of last two appointments, and all customary information, to Timothy White, Chemist, Portsmouth.

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JUNIOR Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business (W.); enclose photo (which will be returned), with usual particulars, or please write, appointing interview. Address T. Linay, 2 Fernhead Road, St. Peter's Park, London, W.

WANTED, a Managing Assistant, must be a good and neat Dispenser, either with view to succession or partnership, in a quiet Retail and Dispensing business; reliable and steady. Apply, by letter, W. P., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, thoroughly practical certified Chemist, young, of good address, and well educated; one with experience in manufacture of Disinfectant and Sheep-dip preferred. Reply, stating fully past experience, where last employed, salary expected, &c., to "Delta," c/o General Post Office, Belfast.

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WANTED, a qualified Assistant (Minor) for Prescribing and Retail business; small town; Extractor preferred; short hours; no Sunday work. State salary required (outdoors or indoors) and send photo and references to 88/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. Letters not answered in 3 days declined.

SENIOR Assistant, about 28, required; accustomed to quick business, and capable of taking management; one seeking long engagement preferred; first-class testimonials as to trustworthiness and ability will be necessary. Apply, with photo and fullest particulars, stating salary required (outdoors), Mr. Valentine, 52 Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

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QUALIFIED Dispenser Wanted; salary £100; the Dispenser will be required to give his whole time, and take over an Apprentice; aged not over 40.

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Dated 13 Hammet St., Taunton,
November 6, 1893,

J. H. BIDDULPH PINCHARD,
Secretary.

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LOCUM-TENENS. W. Provost, 9 Castlegate, Grantham.

C. LEAR; Locum-tenens; qualified. 13 Air Street, Regent Street, W.

QUALIFIED; 25; good experience. O., Barnsole Villa, Gillingham, Kent.

AS Manager; 32; highest references. "Minor," 8 East Street, Plymouth.

ASSISTANT; qualified; Branch or otherwise; in or out. M., 35 Mill Street, Hereford.

BRANCH Manager; Assistant, experienced; aged 30. Moffat, 16 Deansgate, Manchester.

OUTDOOR Assistant with Surgeon or Chemist. "Alpha," 3 Villa Road, Brixton, S.W.

DISPENSER to Surgeons; 9 years' experience; disengaged. Baker, 20 Marsland Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT; good-class business; 24½; disengaged. F. H. Slym, Stafford House, Rhyl.

JUNIOR; 22; tall; outdoors; disengaged; good references. C. Lowe, High Street, Worcester.

LOCUM, Traveller, Manager, or Dispenser to Surgeons, &c. "Alpha," Morgan, Chemist, Hereford.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; aged 28; 12 years' experience. "Compo," 19 Middle Street, Worcester.

AS Manager or Assistant; qualified; 24; disengaged. Wilson, 131 County Road, Walton, Liverpool.

WHOLESALE.—Young man, 5 years' experience in managing small Wholesale business, dealing chiefly with medical men, is open for engagement, either as traveller, or in office or instrument room. Address, 93/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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DEATH Vacancy.—A well-known and old-established Light Retail Business, in one of the principal suburban thoroughfares; returns over £1,400; large sale of proprietaries, and very few patents; price £1,050 or offer; principals only. "Exors." Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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RETAIL and Prescribing; nicely fitted and stocked; established 2 years; returning under youth £200; principal can do £500; in a ward of a town containing 30,000; 8,000 round shop; quarter mile for next chemist; suit Prescriber and Extractor; rent and taxes £17; £140 on valuation. "Aurantii," Barclay's, 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.

AT Barry Dock, near Cardiff.—For Sale by Tender, as a going concern, a Chemist's and Druggists' Business, situate in the most central part of this flourishing town; approximate value of stock and fittings £250. The purchaser will have the option of acquiring the Equity of Redemption of the premises. Apply to D. Evans, 9 Windsor Place, Cardiff.

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WANTED, a Light Retail and Dispensing Business, returning about £300. Apply, with full particulars, "Gentian," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DENTAL.—Practice or Partnership wanted by a surgeon; experienced. Full particulars to M., c/o Browne's Advertising Agency, 141 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

WANTED, a good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in the Midlands or Western counties; partnership not objected to in good concern; no agents. "Radix," 74 Highgate Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

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WHOLESALE.—Chemist having moderate capital, and possessing good qualifications and practical experience in manufacturing, is desirous of a Partnership. Address replies, which will be regarded in strict confidence, to 91/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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APPRENTICE.—Vacancy for a well-educated, gentlemanly Youth in a good class dispensing business; comfortable home; every opportunity for learning the business thoroughly. W. Pitchford, 54 Cotham Hill, Cotham, Bristol.

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APPRENTICES.—I. Asbury, Dispensing Chemist, Matlock, Derbyshire, has vacancies for two gentlemanly Youths as Apprentices, one indoors and the other outdoors; light hours; no heavy trade; excellent opportunity for thoroughly learning the dispensing and retail trade. Particulars on application.

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MANAGER.—Re-engagement wanted in London; 19 years' London experience; aged 35; Minor qualification; unmarried. H. H., 193 Battersea Park Road.

ASSISTANT; quick at counter; good Extractor; general experience good, long references; unqualified. 88/11, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER, or with view to partnership or succession; aged 34; good experience; qualified. "Senega," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT: whole or part time; quick at counter; general experience, including Photography; Stores preferred; unqualified; married. Reeve, 97 Denmark Road, Camberwell, S.E.

CHEMISTS, &c.: 28 years' experience; Extractor; proprietor preparations years running; married; moderate salary. Address, G. E., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, good address and large all-round experience, desires engagement; has good provincial connection; highest references. 93/11, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JANUARY next; by Pharmaceutical Chemist Exam.; permanent or temporary; West of England or South Midlands preferred. 93/25, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

A YOUNG Frenchman desirous of learning English, seeks employment in a Wholesale Druggist's office, or a good Pharmacy in London or Provinces, and would give his services gratis. Address, B. Z., 65 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

CHEMIST'S Widow desires situation; Invalid Attendant, Companion, Help, Housekeeper, or any place of trust; if light duties and good home no salary first six months. M. E., c/o Matthews, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 326 Kentish Town Road, N.W.

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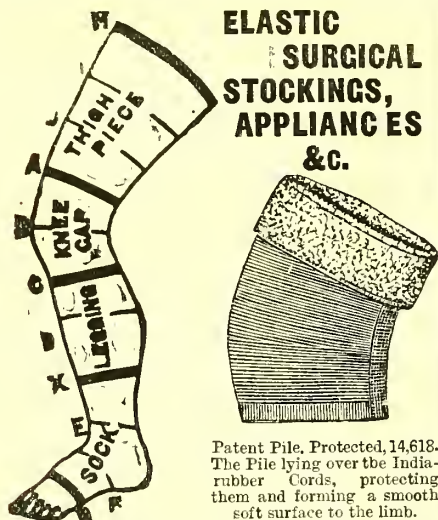
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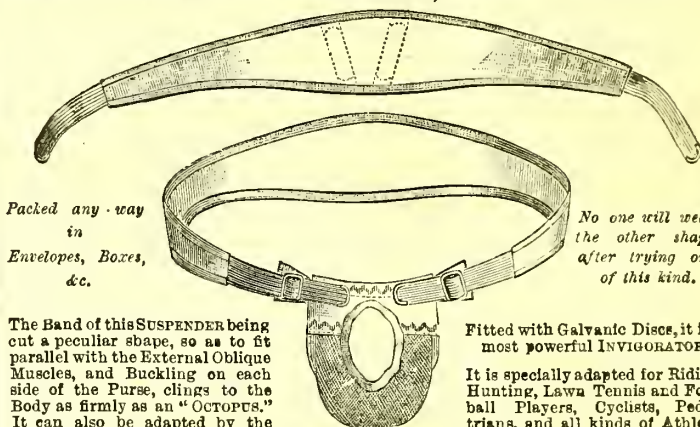
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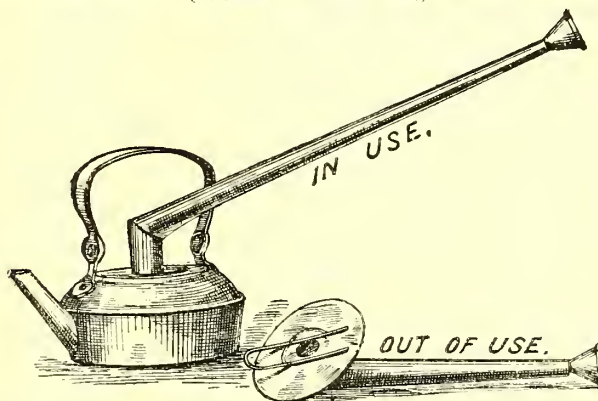
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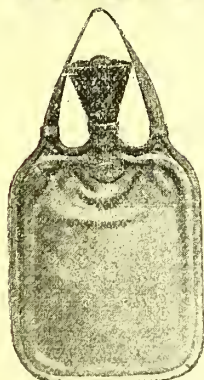
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J. SANGER & SONS, 2 WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES.



All Chemists should try our "Comfort" Hot-water Bottles, made in Drab, Red, Black and Cloth covered. Retains its heat longer, and affords a more soothing effect than any others. Free from objectionable smell, and, being fitted with Patent Safety Screw, all risk of scalding in filling is prevented.



JACONETS (Pink, Brown, and Double Texture), BED SHEETINGS,
SPONGE BAGS, NURSING APRONS, &c.

WRITE FOR LISTS.

WILLIAM CURRIE & COMPANY,

CALEDONIAN RUBBER WORKS, EDINBURGH;

And 22 Castle Street, Falcon Square, LONDON. E.C.

MONROE'S ELECTRIC SOLES

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Chemists are particularly requested to go through their Stock, and send their Orders on early, as owing to the large increase in Sales each Season, orders sent later on in the year are liable to delay.

PRICE 4/- PER DOZ. PAIRS

Can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses, both at home and abroad.

Any Chemist who has not yet gone in for them can have One Doz. Pairs sent Post Free in Counter Case, by forwarding Postal Order for 4s., to

AYRTON & SAUNDERS

149 Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.

TOM SMITH'S

SPECIALITIES

Manufactured expressly for Chemists' Retail Trade.

PERFUMED CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

PERFUMED CONFECTIONS.

FRUIT TABLETS.

SATINETTES.

3d. and 6d. Packet Confections.

Purity Certified by Analytical Chemist.

TOM SMITH & CO., Finsbury, LONDON.

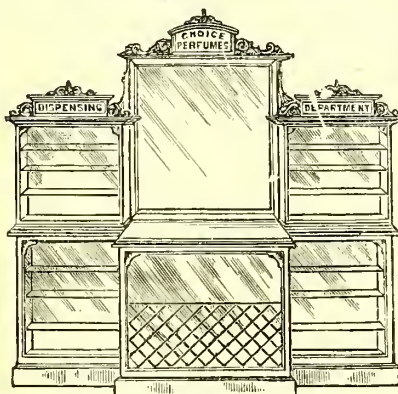
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

"THE CHEMIST" DISPENSING COUNTER.

6 feet long by 2 feet wide .. £24
If the Dispensing Screen only .. £12

This handsome Dispensing Counter is manufactured in Spanish mahogany, and of the best workmanship, so that it will stand any climate. The counter has a solid mahogany top and plate-glass case front. The centre part fitted to take sponge. A mahogany screen on top, consisting of two plate-glass cases, with shelves inside, and large plate-glass mirror in the centre, and three glass tablets with gold writing in ornamental mahogany carved work. The back of screen fitted with small shelves and a glass poison-cupboard. The inside of counter fitted with strong counter-drawers, label and cork drawer, open shelves, &c.



NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

In consequence of inferior Second-hand Goods being sold for our make, we have found it necessary to protect our reputation for best work with a Trade Mark, as above, and unless goods are so stamped we cannot be answerable.

BOWLING & GOVIER,

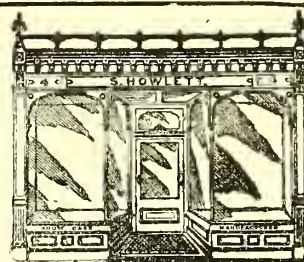
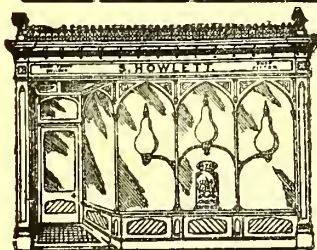
Manufacturers of High-class Shop Fittings,
GUN STREET, BRUSHFIELD STREET,
BISHOPSGATE, E.C

ESTABLISHED 1830.

S. HOWLETT, MEDICAL AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER.

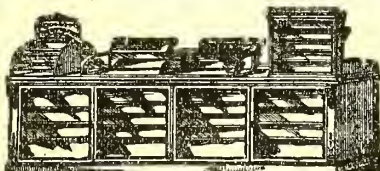
Shop-Front Builder and Show-Case Maker.

EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED AND SHIPPED.



SHOPS FITTED by Contract, in Town or Country, with every requisite, on the most improved principles, and at lowest prices.

NUMEROUS REFERENCES may be obtained of Leading Chemists in all parts of the Kingdom.



A LARGE STOCK of New and Second-hand Fittings and Cases to be sold very CHEAP.

CABINET FITTER to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

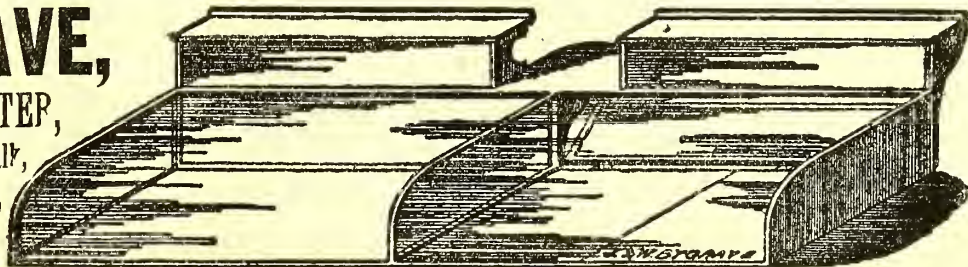
PLANS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED.

Manufactory and Showrooms—4 Lindley St., Sidney St., Mile End Road, LONDON, E.

BYGRAVE,

SHOP FITTER,

111 Shepherdess Walk,
CITY ROAD,
LONDON, N.



Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet trays—if 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high (total height 13 in.), £5 10s. ; 5 per cent. off for cash.

VARNISH WEAR.
THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.



FOR

**FRONT DOORS
 SHOP FRONTS AND
 COUNTERS**

**HOTEL BARS
 YACHTS AND BOATS
 VANS AND CARTS**

**ELASTICA FOR THE CASTLE.
 ELASTICA FOR THE COTTAGE.**

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE DEALERS, OR FROM

PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO., 23 Billiter St., LONDON, E.C.

Telephone 2241.

Telegrams—"PINCHIN LONDON."

**WILLIAM FOX & SONS,
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, &c.,
 109 & 111 Bethnal Green Road, London, N.E.**

**Cabinet Varnishes, Polishes, Glaze, Finishing Spirit,
 Glues, Wood Stains, Gums, Resins Shellacs.**

PRICES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE NO. 1499.

THE WANT OF THE DAY!

NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Lace, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.



REGISTERED No. 40,375

Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 23, 1879. SIR,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried.

To Mr. CRITCHLEY.

Yours truly,
E. ELDER.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN.
 LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.**

CHEMISTS' FANCY GOODS ON CARDS.*Very Attractive. Sure to Sell.***THE "CHALLENGE" COMB.**

Strong Vulcanite.

Retail ..	4/-	6d.	1/-
Per doz. ..	2/9	4/-	8/-

THE "GUARANTEED" COMB.

British Manufacture.

1/- Assorted Horn, each in envelope.	
Per doz. ..	7/6

6d. METAL COMBS.	Per doz. 3/3
4d. " "	" 2/9

2d. CUM RINGS, Bone.	Per doz. 1/3
----------------------	--------------

SMELLING SALT BOTTLES.

Crystal Glass, Midget Bottles for Glove. Per doz. .. 3/9

CHINA BOTTLES.

Pansy Decoration or Heart Shape. Per doz. .. 4/3

PERFUMES.

2d. Assorted.	Per doz. .. 1/3
2d. Musk Lavender.	Per doz. 1/2
3d. Assorted.	Per doz. .. 1/10

6d. SOOTHERS, Bone or Rubber	
Ring.	Per doz. .. 2/9

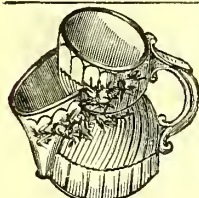
SHAVING MUGS.

Fig. Z.

White and Gold	} New shape, Fig. Z. ..	{ 6/-
Floral		
1s. Globular shape	.. ..	7/-
6d. Mug shape	.. ..	4/-

Bathing Caps, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Straps, Loofahs, &c., &c., kept in stock.

F. NEWBERRY & SONS are prepared to receive orders for General Winter Goods, such as

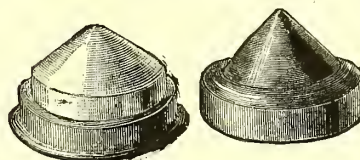
CHEST & LUNG PROTECTORS, BRONCHITIS KETTLES, RESPIRATORS, WINTER SOCKS,

FOOT WARMERS, STOMACH WARMERS, INHALERS, ETNAS, ETC., ETC.

F. NEWBERRY & SONS,

Druggists' Sundriesmen,

1 & 3 KING EDWARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

SHIRLEY'S CORNER!

No. 42.—Latest Pattern (Registered).

6d. size,

3/9 dozen.

1/- size,

6/9 dozen.

A Charming Line. Menthol in Celluloid Case. Cone takes off with the Lid.

WINTER LINES:

2d. Glycerine and Cucumber Cream,	
1 dozen on card...	1 3 dozen.
Digestive Candy in Tins ...	1/3 "
Chilblain Tubes, 1 dozen on card	3/6 "
Cocaine Menthol Toothache Tubes	3/6 "
Winter Socks, 1 dozen on card	3/6 "
A1 Tins for Ointment, Vaseline, &c.	1/9 gross.
No. 1 Plain Gold Tins	2/- "

SPECIAL LINE IN POTS:

Lundborg shape, with pink celluloid cap,
2-oz. size only, opal glass, 16/-, white flint, 15/- gross.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS,

105 WHITECROSS STREET, E.C.

R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE POMADES
DRY POWDERS, ETC.

NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/- 2 oz., 11/6; 3 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross.

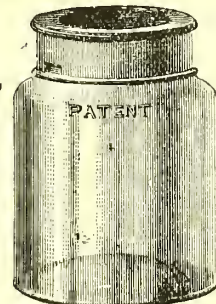
CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [2]

**The Original****Annicated****Corn and****Bunion****Plasters.**

Please see that
YOUNG'S
goods are
supplied, as there
are many worthless
imitations.

HENRY YOUNG, Manufacturer, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED
A.D.
1846.

LESLIES' PLASTERS

Leslies' Patent Pliable Tape-plasters, Fine Calico, Holland, or Pink Cambric, in decorated Tin Boxes, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ in. wide, 1s. each, 9s. per doz.; extra widths, 2 in. and 3 in., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Tapes, Silk, ¾ in., 1s. each, 9s. doz.; 1 in., 2s. each, 18s. doz.

Leslies' Surgical Case Tape Plasters (assorted widths), 10s. 6d.

Leslies' Brown Holland Self-adhesive Plaster, in 6 or 12 yard Tins, 6 in. wide, 3s. and 5s. 6d.

Leslies' Porous Plasters (easily removed), in 1 and 3 doz. boxes, 7½ by 5 in., or in 1 or 6 yard decorated Tins.

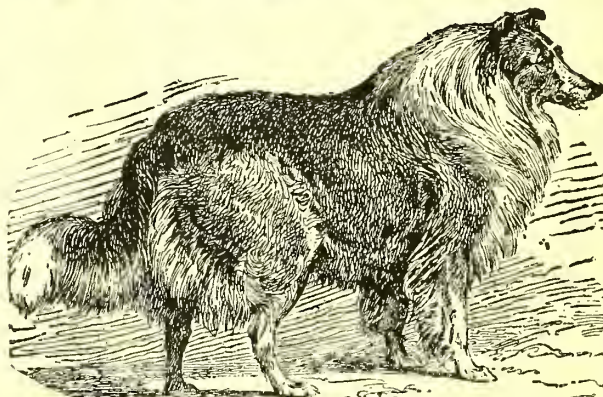
LESLIES' ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

LESLIES' LINT, ABSORBENT WOOL, BANDAGES AND ALL SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Write for Lists to **LESLIES, LTD.**, Bond Court House, WALLEROOK, LONDON, E.C.

HAPPY AND FREE FROM FLEAS THROUGH USE OF SPRATT'S PATENT DOG SOAP

NON-
POISONOUS.



NON-
POISONOUS.

Trade Terms of Goods and Medicines of
SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED, BERMONDSEY, LONDON.

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

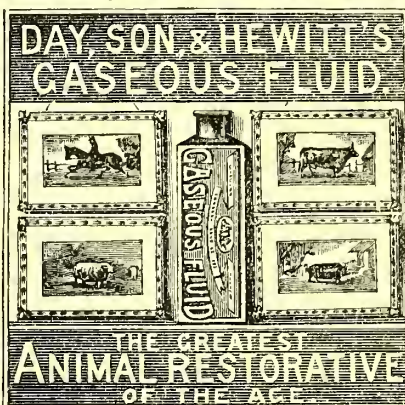
For Kicks, Outs, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Painful after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s.
per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Ladanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhoea, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle, 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellow, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tapeworms in Tugs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**THE ORIGINAL
STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**

For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

**THE ORIGINAL
HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**

For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

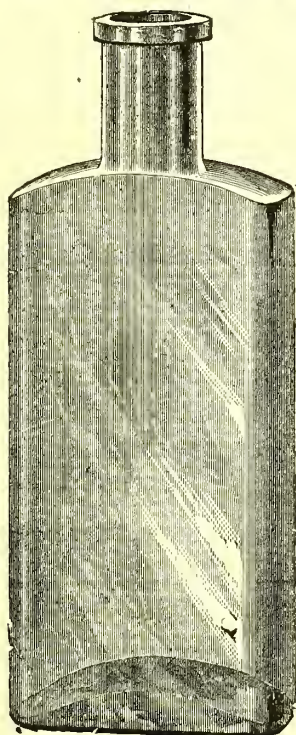
ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

GLASS BOTTLES



FLAT—with Round Edges.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

BEST QUALITY,

SUITABLE FOR A HIGH-CLASS TRADE.

GREEN FLINT.

Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Rounds and Octagons (plain, graduated, and lettered),

3	4	6	8	12	16 oz.
11/-	11/-	12/6	12/6	18/6	24/6 per gross.

WHITE VIALS (Plain and Graduated),

$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4 oz.
4/6	4/9	6/-	6/9	8/9	10/- per gross.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

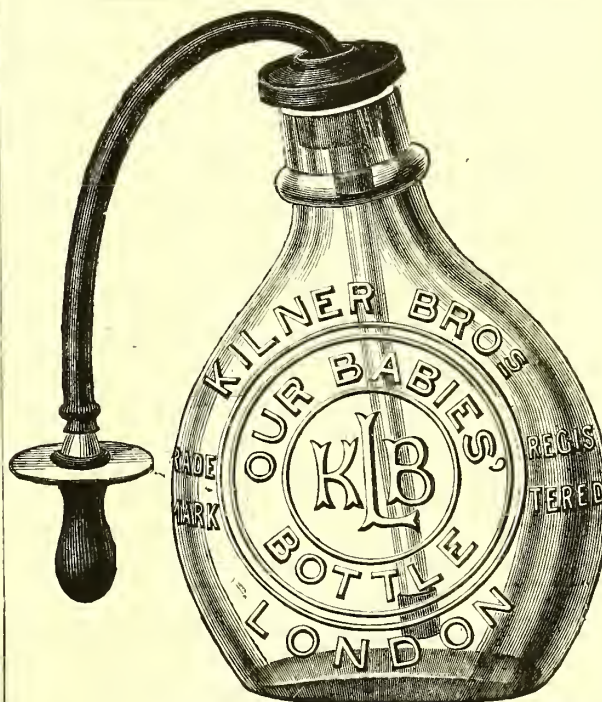
FEEDING BOTTLES.

No.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Rubber Tube.	Small lots.	2-grs. lots.
1.—	Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks,		
	White Fittings	25/6	24/6
3.—	Ditto, Black Fittings	28/6	27/6
	White glass 2/6 per gross extra.		
	China tops 1/6 per gross extra.		
64.—	Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers,		
	White Fittings	31/-	30/-
66.—	Ditto, Black Fittings	34/-	33/-
	White Glass 3/- per gross extra.		

per gross.

These prices include 1 doz. partitioned Wood Boxes. If Bottles are loose 2/- per gross less.

Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 4/6 per gross extra



MINERAL WATER BOTTLES AND BOXES OF ALL KINDS.

Illustrated Catalogue containing full particulars sent on application to

KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

HEARN'S BOTTLES

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

BOTTLES, &c., of ANY SHAPE OR COLOUR, at the most Reasonable Prices.

HEARN, WRIGHT & CO. (Late E. A. Hearn & Co.), Wholesale & Export Glass Bottle Manufacturers, London, E.

THE FINEST BOTTLES IN THE MARKET, WITH WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, ARE
SPECIALITIES. BRANDED THUS. SPECIALITIES.

Best Dispensing Bottles in all Shapes, including Round-cornered, and any Fancy or other Shapes for Proprietary Articles.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Hand-made Rounds, Opal, Flint, and Turquoise Boxes.

Every attention given to any coloured and special-shaped Bottles.

White Flint, Blue Tint, Green Tint, Rich Dark and Pale Amber, Jet Black, Actinic Green, and all shades of Blue.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock in London or direct from the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS, With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.
3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 and 8 " 9/-

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz.
3/6 - 3/9 .. 4/6 5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.

2 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.
7/- .. 8/- .. 9/- .. 9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.
Established 50 Years Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

THE ISLINGTON GLASS BOTTLE CO.

153 Upper Thames St., City, London, E.C.

Are now supplying very superior quality round edge

DISPENSING BOTTLES

At the following low prices:—

3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 " 8 " 9/-
12 " 12/-

PLAIN OR GRADUATED. A Sample Bottle forwarded on application.

Six gross of assorted sizes are sent, carriage paid, to any Chemist in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS.

"IZAL" IS THE NEW NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT,



And is now supplied by the chief Wholesale Houses.

Show Cards, Pamphlets, Printed Matter.

And any information the Trade may require, can be obtained on application to

Allen & Hanburys,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON.

Who are the Sole Bottling Agents for the Manufacturers.



TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

All Orders by Post receive immediate attention.

LEECHES!

Warranted Healthy. Wholesale and for Exportation Direct from Marshes.

FITCH & NOTTINGHAM,

LEECH BREEDERS,
4 CANONBURY SQUARE, LONDON, N.

INDEX TO BUYERS' GUIDE,

PAGES 27—29.



Fig. 42.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S OLD-FASHIONED

FLAT FEEDING BOTTLES

Fitted with Screw Glass Stopper,
AND
Bulbed Indiarubber Leech-bite Teat.

EACH IN A BOX WITH BRUSH COMPLETE.

Three sizes, $6/2$, $6/8$, and $7/8$ per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

SPECIAL LINE—FEEDING BOTTLES.

GREEN GLASS, Plain Neck, best Black Rubber Fittings 20/6 per gross.

WHITE GLASS, Screw Neck, best Black Rubber Fittings 27/11 "

VEGETABLE IVORY RING SOOTHERS.. .. 8/6 "

Terms—Net Cash with order, packages free, delivered to rail or wharf, London.

SURREY PACKING CO., 57 New Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Have the Largest Sale of any Medicines in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT,
78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London,

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot.
Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can, on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

Wholesale Terms see List of "Proprietary Articles" in most Price Currents.

BOXES

ESTABLISHED
1839

ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the
DRUG, DRYSALTERY, AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES.

**LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL
AND OTHER BOXES FREE OF CHARGE.**

BOXES AND CASES FOR

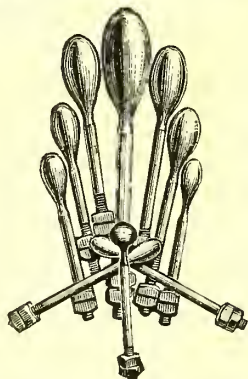
Baking Powder, Black Lead, Bottles, Camphor Ball, Capsules, Castor Oil, Cough Lozenges, Dispensing Powder, Eye Ointment, Fancy Boxes, Fuller's Earth, Folding Boxes, Glass Top Outers, Homœopathic Bottles, Insect Powders, Ink Cases, Jewellery, Lozenge, Lip Salve, Magnesia, Metal Paste, Marking Ink, Nipple Shields, Night Lights, Parcel Post^s Pastilles, Pills, Potash Tablets, Plasters, Salt Lemon, Seidlitz Powder, Starch Gloss, Soaps, Soda Powder, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c.

ROBINSON & SONS, WHEATBRIDGE MILL & CHESTERFIELD.

And 55 FANN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

CAPSULE MOULDS

SPECIAL
SHAPES
AND
SIZES
MADE
TO
ORDER.



STANDARD
SIZES
KEPT
IN
STOCK.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Sole Licensees for Manufacture and Sale of McFerran's Improved Automatic Machinery for Making

COMPRESSED TABLETS

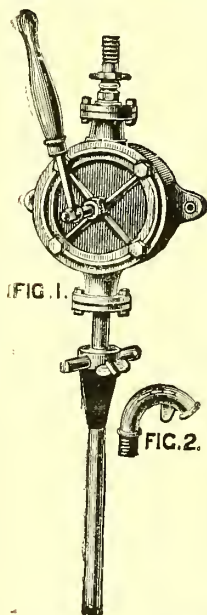
Of various shapes and sizes, from 1 gr. upwards. Nos. 4 and 5 Machines have been specially designed for Retail Druggists.

POWDERS NEED NOT BE GRANULATED.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

Special Machines Manufactured to Contract for Inventors and Merchants.

JOHN HOLROYD & CO., Limited,
HULME, MANCHESTER.



BUY THE BEST

OIL PUMP

AND SAVE

OIL, TIME, MONEY.

THOUSANDS IN USE.

FIG. 2.

We have bought the Stock of these Pumps from
MESSRS. PONTIFEX & WOOD
SHOE LANE, LONDON,

Who have given up this part of their business,
and it is our intention to continue same.

We hold a Good Stock, and can give
Prompt Delivery.

Write for full particulars and prices of The "Farrington
Patent Oil Pumps to

W. H. WILLCOX & CO.
34 & 36 Southwark Street,
LONDON, S.E.

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD HAVE

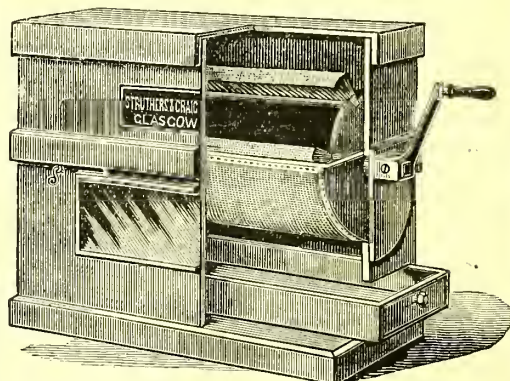
ONE OF

STRUTHERS & CRAIG'S

"IMPROVED"

Powder Mixing and Sifting Machines

THE BEST for Counter or Laboratory.



PRICES FROM 21s.

Economical! Simple!! Speedy!!! Cheap!!!!

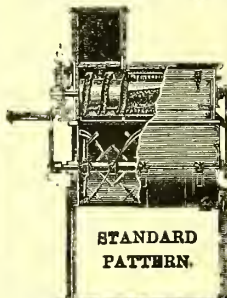
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

KINGSTON, GLASGOW.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE BY USING
GARDNER'S PATENT

"RAPID" SIFTERS AND MIXERS

For all your powdered goods.



STANDARD
PATTERN.

HUNDREDS IN USE.

Catalogues on application to

WM. GARDNER,

Engineer, &c.,

GLOUCESTER.

"A CAPITAL IDEA"!!

Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST. "I've DOUBLED
MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my
customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood
boxes."

And JONES CHUCKLED!!

WOODEN
BOXES
ALL SIZES
MADE TO ORDER

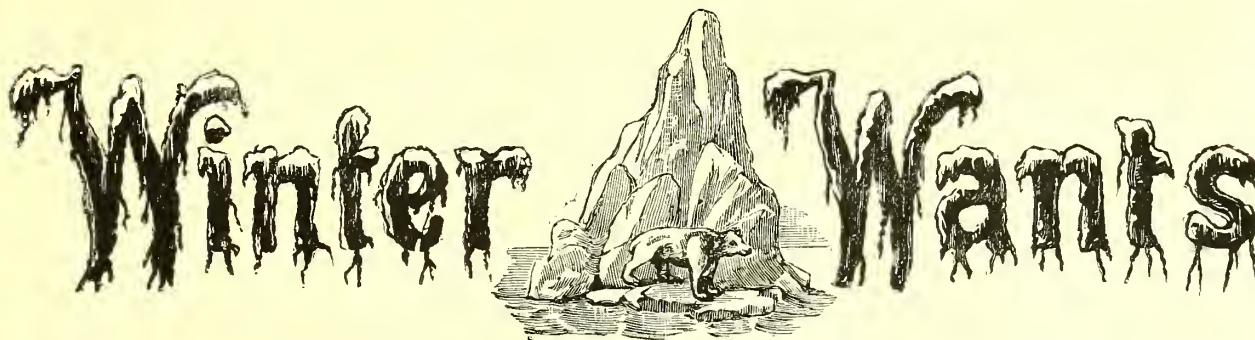


"CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!

Sold the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested
boxes, shipped in cases (each containing 1-gross nests),
just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders
doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers.

W. H. GLOVER & CO., of Hatcham Sawmills, Ormside St.,
Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E."!!

PRICE 14/-
per doz. nests of 6
Boxes, planed and hinged,
from 5' x 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" to
9 1/2" x 6 1/2" x 4 1/2". Nests of 6 for Bottles,
1/2 oz. to 16 oz., at same price. Single nest 1/6.
Special Terms for Large Quantities to Shippers.



We beg to call your special attention to the Articles on this List, and feel sure that for equal quality the Prices cannot be beaten.

TERMS—NET CASH, MONTHLY ACCOUNT.

New Accounts must be accompanied by Remittance or London Reference.

PRICES SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT ADVICE.

Chest Protectors.

BEST QUALITY FELT, FULL SIZE.

Red or White Felt.	1	2	3	4	5
Single	5/8	7/8	9/6	11/3	15/-
Double	12/-	16/-	21/-	28/-	34/9
Flannel-lined Chamois Skin.					
Single	6/-	9/8	11/9	16/-	19/6
Double	13/6	17/6	21/9	34/6	39/-
Pine Wool.					
Single	5/6	8/-	11/-	13/6	17/-
Ditto, lined Chamois ..	6/6	10/-	12/-	15/6	20/6
Double	12/9	16/6	22/-	27/-	35/-
Ditto, lined Chamois ..	17/-	24/-	32/-	37/-	47/-
Pure Natural Undyed Wool.	The most perfect material made.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Single	5/9	8/3	10/-	12/-	15/6
Double	12/9	16/6	22/-	28/-	36/-

With orders of £2 value we supply an Attractive Glass-Top Show Case.

Camphor Rolls.

Beautifully white, and will not become rancid. Labels bear no name, only Brand, "The Acme."

1d. size, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross in glass-top box	5/6 gross.
2d. " $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " " " " " " " " " "	11/- "

Chemical Food.

Permanent, does not deposit.

Elegantly Engraved Label, 6 dozen with Buyer's own name.

4 oz. bottles, by weight	.. 2/6	} Each bottle	{ .. 2/10 per doz.	
8 " " "	4/6			"
16 " " "	8/-			Carton.

Chilblain Rolls.

This is a most efficacious remedy. In push-up boxes, 3 doz. in glass-top box, labels bear no name, 14/- gross.

Cod Liver Oil.

Finest non-freezing Norwegian.

Elegantly Engraved Label, 6 dozen with Buyer's own name.

4 oz. bottles, Imperial	..	..	2/6 per doz.	Each	2/9 per doz.
8 " " "	..	..	4/8 "	Bottle	5/- "
16 " " "	..	..	8/- "	in	8/6 "
32 " " "	..	..	13/- "	Cartoon	14/- "

The 8 oz. is now bottled in a special bottle, is very attractive, and worth showing. Sample bottle free for 7d.

Camphor Ice.

In printed tin boxes, bearing no name, only Brand, "The Acme."

1d. size	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8/- per gross.
2d. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12/- „

Respirators.

No. 1206.	Cork Respirators	..	..	..	..	4/8	per doz.
1207.	Perforated Silver Plated	..	..	..	..	7/9	"
1208.	Silver Plated Gauze, two thicknesses	..	..	..	..	10/-	"
1209.	Double Plated Gauze and perforated plate above.	..	..	..	..	16/-	"
1210.	Ditto, ditto below	..	..	..	..	18/-	"
1211.	Gold Plated Gauze and perforated plate above	..	..	..	..	23/-	"
1212.	Ditto, ditto below	..	..	..	..	23/-	"

All Nos. except 1206 each in glass-top box, or 1 doz. assorted in glass-top showcase, 11/- complete.

Glycerine. Chemically pure.

In W. G. Mexican Flats, with attractive label and capsuled.

3 oz. by weight..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3/- doz.
6 oz. " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6/- "

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Druggists' Sundriesmen,

13 to 16 NEW INN YARD, 186a TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,

And at MANCHESTER.

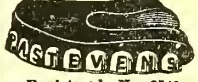
CARD SPACES.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE PUBLISHER.

PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST PURIST
CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.
APPLY TO
AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BLAUD'S PILLS (*Best Quality, Soluble Coating*).
 10-gross Tins, carriage paid, for 4/8. Cash with order.
 7-lb Tins (56 gross), carriage paid, for 21/-. Cash with order.
COMP. SULPH. LOZ. (Garrod's Formula) & **TABLETS.**
 4 lbs., carriage paid, for 4/-. Cash with order.
 7 lbs., carriage paid, for 6/8. Cash with order.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
JAMES N. DAVIDSON & GRAY, CHEMISTS, DUNDEE.

COFFEE.
THE "ORIGINAL CANISTER" & ROASTED COFFEES
 These Coffees have been before the Public for nearly 50 years,
 and are the very best of their kind.
WHITE, FAIRCHILD & CO., 30 Gt. Tower St., E.C.
 ESTABLISHED 1847. AGENTS WANTED.

"SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL"
TRADE MARK.
TOOTH STOPPING

P. A. STEVENS, Surgeon-Dentist,
 72 MANSFIELD ROAD, N.W.,
 SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.
Registered—No. 3745.
*Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Stick stamped with their own name.
 A sample box of 32 sticks sent post free for 13 stamps. Price list and sample free.*

EVERY CHEMIST
 SHOULD STOCK
HEALD'S DOG MEDICINES.
 They command a ready sale everywhere.
 Address—HEALD, BURNHAM, BUCKS.

Fletcher's
Hydrobromates
 Supplied in Original Bottles ready for
 Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/8
 each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing,
 by the Sole Manufacturers:—
Fletcher, Fletcher
& Stevenson,
 21 Mincing Lane,
 London, E.C.

FRED^K. FINK & CO.
 10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. [1]
SPECIALITIES: Glycerine—Gum Arabic—
 Gum Tragacanth—Pure Beeswax—Honey.

OXONIA


The New Lotion for Rodent Ulcer, Cancer of Tongue, Lips,
 Lupus, Ringworm, Varicose Veins, &c.
 Retail, 2/9 per Bottle. Trade, 29/- per dozen, subject.
THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.

NESS & COMPANY, DARLINGTON.
 Old-established Manufacturers and Exporters of Insecticidal, Disinfectant,
 and Deodorising Preparations (Three Gold Medals for Excellence).
Will send to any address Particulars and Samples of their Powerful
SHEEP DIPS AND DISINFECTANTS.
 World's Fair, Chicago, Stand 293, British Section,
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BELFAST
GINGER ALE
 Sole Purveyors to Spiers & Pond (Lim.)

CRETA BRAND **PRÆCIP.**
 Much Lighter and Finer than any other in the Market.
 Prices and Samples on application to SOLE AGENTS—
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson,
 21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.


E. H. THIELLAY'S (Registered 1867)
EAU F. JOUVENCE, GOLDEN.
 Producing Flaxen Golden Hair.
 Gold Medal, PARIS, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
 This is a very superior article. In Bottles at 9/6, 6/-, & 10/-
 All Wholesale Houses, or direct from
E. H. THIELLAY,
 Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON S.E.
 (SHOW ROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.) [3]

A1 TINS 1d. SIZE } FOR OINTMENT,
 also B1 2d. " } **Tooth Powder, &c.**
 Plain or with Stock Embossing "Pet. Jelly," "Zinc Oint." &c.
 THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.
 To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.
 A1—1½ x 1½ APPLY FOR SAMPLES. B1—1½ x 1½

COMPOSITION ESSENCE

FULL STRENGTH & FINE AROMA.

This Popular Preparation shows no signs of losing its hold upon the public taste,
NOTWITHSTANDING
 the many cheap and worthless substitutes offered.

Our article is of first-rate quality, and never varies in constitution. It gives the greatest satisfaction.

PRICES:

IN BULK.

Per lb, 10d.; W. Qts., per lb., 9½d.; 10 Gall. Casks,
 per lb., 8½d.
 SPECIAL STRENGTH, per lb., 1/6; W. Qts., per lb., 1/4.

IN BOTTLES.

4 oz. (1/- size) at 4/6 per dozen. An exceptionally cheap
 and well-got-up line; labels in colours, with cardboard outer.
 6d. size (panelled bottle, wrapped), 3/- per dozen.

GINGER WINE ESSENCE.

Made from the finest Jamaica Ginger for the immediate production of a delicious stimulating Temperance Beverage.

THE DRINK FOR EVENING PARTIES, WINTER GATHERINGS, &c.

Does not infringe the requirements of the Excise Regulations, and may be sold without fear.

1/- lb.; W. Qts., 10d. lb.; 6d. bottles, 4/- dozen; 1/- bottles, 7/- dozen.

THE "DATURA" ASTHMA CURE.

The MOST SALEABLE ASTHMA CURE.

CHARACTERISTICS:

HIGH-CLASS STYLE.

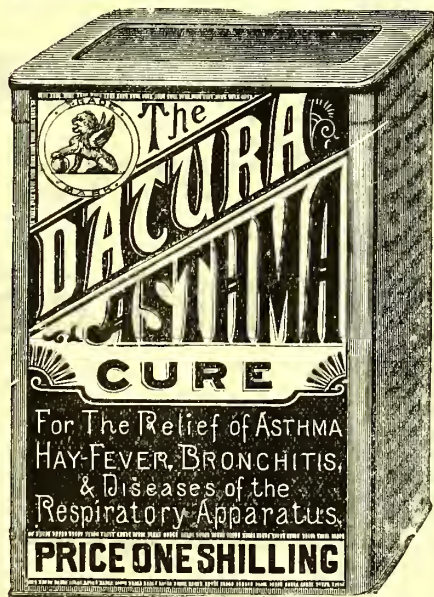
POPULAR PRICE.

CERTAIN RESULTS.

It never fails to give Relief.

No Chemist should be without a 1 dozen box of
 this preparation. Full supply of Show Cards,
 Bills, &c., with each order.

PRICE 8/- PER DOZEN.



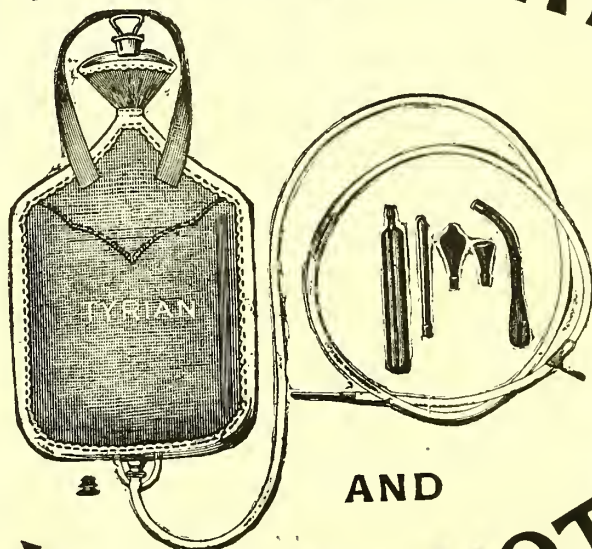
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POTTER & CLARKE, WHOLESALE BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,
 5, 6 & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

"TYRIAN"

COMBINATION

FOUNTAIN SYRINGE



HOT

AND

WATER BOTTLE.

A COMPLETE FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

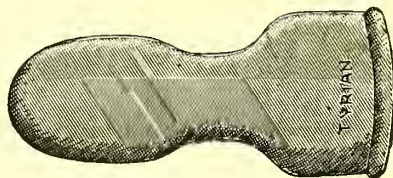
With Six Hard Rubber Pipes, the Rectal, Nasal, Eye, Spray, Bent Vaginal, and large Vaginal Irrigator.
The Bag and Tubing are of Best Quality White Rubber, and guaranteed perfect.

AN EXCELLENT HOT WATER BOTTLE,

Holding Two Quarts. The whole handsomely put up in Polished Wooden Box.

"TYRIAN" No. 85 NIPPLES

PURE



GUM.

To go over neck of bottle. This shape of Nipple (with constricted neck) is the style used more than any other in the United States.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED BY
THE TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, MASS., U.S.A.

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